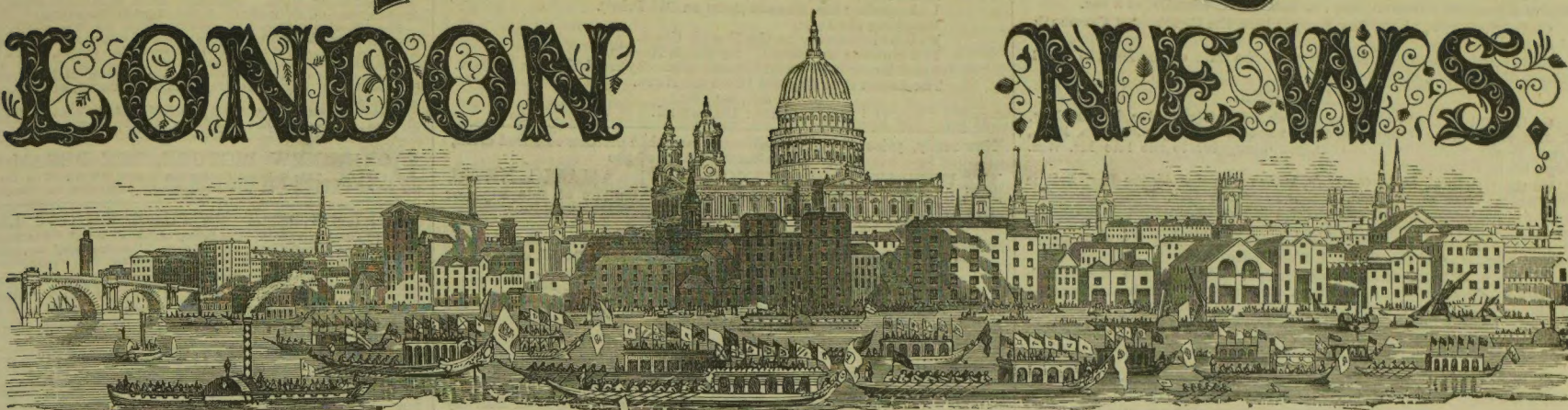


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1836.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



"VELLEDA." BY C. LANDELLE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. GOUPILOFF AND CO.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th inst., at The Retreat, Richmond, S.W., the wife of Albert Chancellor, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at Craven House, Porchester-gate, Hyde Park, the wife of Alexander Cameron, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 20, Beaufort-gardens, the Countess of Yarmouth, of a daughter.

On the 27th inst., at 56, Rutland-gate, the wife of the Hon. W. F. B. Massey Mainwaring, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at St. Mary's Church, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. R. J. Brennan, Grays, Essex, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., James Henry to Amelia M. Barker, granddaughter to the late Mr. Wm. Pope, Stoke Newington.

On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Arthur Stonhouse, Vicar of Walford, assisted by the Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector of St. George's, Wright Sherlock, Esq., Captain 18th, "The Royal Irish," eldest son of George Sherlock, Esq., of Carrickduve, in the county of Cork, to Ellen Edith Lloyd, youngest daughter of John Stratford Collins, Esq., of Wythall, Walford, Herefordshire.

On the 27th inst., at Whitton church, Salop, by the Rev. Caleb Whiteford, M.A., Rector of Whitton, and father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Mansfield, M.A., Vicar of Shirehampton, Bristol, Philip Seymour Williams, of Stoke House, Tenbury, Worcestershire, to Susanna Elizabeth Bailey Whiteford.

DEATHS.

On the 28th inst., at 8, Vincent-street, Ovington-square, Brompton, after a few days' illness, Eli Arnold Creswell, in his 19th year.

On the 23rd inst., near Paris, after a lingering illness, Annie, wife of Henry Vizetelly, Esq., aged 32.

On Aug. 27, at the city of Oaxaca, Mexico, Alicia Victoria, the beloved daughter of Constantine and Jane Rickards, aged 4 years and 8 months.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 7.

SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
All Saints.
Moon's first quarter, 10 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Kingsley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Rector of Saltwood, near Hythe.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

All Souls' Day.
Michaelmas Term begins.
The Lord Chancellor's Reception of the Lord Mayor Elect and the Judges, &c.
Royal Institution: general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. C. Cramp on Tramway Rolling Stock and Steam in connection therewith).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (address by the President, Sir G. Gilbert Scott).
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

Probable visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Birmingham.
Streatham Races, November meeting.
Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, lectures to men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Chancellor Benson on St. Cyprian's Life-work, or Christian Organisations in the Third Century and their Lessons).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (the secretary's report on additions to the menagerie; Mr. A. R. Wallace on Rhinoceros Horns from Borneo; papers by Mr. M. L. Taczanowski and Mr. A. H. Garrod).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, in inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
1 October	29.556	50.1	45.1	84	47.2	57.8	SW. W.	389	0.00	In.	0.00
2	29.715	45.7	38.2	77	41.9	52.7	W.	132	0.00	"	0.00
3	29.011	43.8	36.0	76	35.5	51.7	W. N.W.	85	0.00	"	0.00
4	29.094	48.0	41.1	79	42.2	55.2	SW. S.W.	354	0.17	"	0.17
5	29.999	58.7	52.8	97	45.6	58.8	SSW. SW.	381	1.40	"	1.40
6	29.082	55.6	53.3	92	54.2	60.4	SSW.	166	0.55	"	0.55
7	29.019	56.5	54.8	95	52.9	62.5	SSW.	180	0.00	"	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.569	29.718	29.952	30.140	29.960	30.130	30.023
Temperature of Air	55.5	48.8	45.7	49.2	55.9	54.6	57.2
Temperature of Evaporation	51.5	44.6	42.7	45.7	53.7	53.7	55.6
Direction of Wind	sw. w.	w.	w.	sw. w.	sw. w.	s.	s.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 45	7 21	8 0	8 43	9 30	10 15	10 52
11 23	12 10	12 58	1 45	2 32	3 19	4 06

HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS. — AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Attraction of the Wonderful PANSTEREORAMA, a realistic representation of the LANDING OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT GRAVESEND. Every Evening, at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three. Positively CLOSING NOV. 9; and OPENING at the GRAND HALL, BRIGHTON, NOV. 11.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS.—SPECIAL MORNING REPRESENTATION, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, at Three o'clock, under very distinguished patronage, for the Benefit of the Hospital Saturday Funds.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

Content of No. 36, Saturday, Oct. 31:—
Portrait of Mlle. Albani, with Memoir.
Scene from "Ship Ahoy!"
Unkennelling the Hounds (from an Old Print).
Weighing the Deer.
Wildfowl-Shooting on the French Coast.
Fox-Hunting in Ireland. By Ralph Neville.
Reminiscences of an Old Sportsman. By Lord William Lennox.
The Latest Sporting and Dramatic News.
&c., &c., &c.
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WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;
The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1874; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.
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having been received with the greatest possible amount of favour, will be REPEATED EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

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ST. JAMES'S HALL,
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT,
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

CRITERION GREAT HALL.—The WARDROBERS.

Messrs. SPIERS and POND beg to announce that, having obtained a License for their Large Hall, they will Open, on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 2, with a NEW ENTERTAINMENT, to be given by Messrs. HENRY and WALTER WARDROPER. For some time past the Wardroper Brothers have been steadily acquiring an extensive provincial reputation. Their Entertainment, entitled REFINED and REALISTIC MIMICRY, is unique, and will be thoroughly new to London. The two brothers have been styled "The Twin-Like Mimics" and "The Modern Dromios." Their performance has special features not previously attempted by other entertainers. The Great Hall of the Criterion will be fitted up with an appropriate scenery, and with decorations of an elaborate description.—CRITERION GREAT HALL.—SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors.—Seats can be secured daily at the Office in the Vestibule of the Criterion.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERT

(This Day)—Vocalist, Madame Sinico-Campobello. Solo Clarinet, Mr. Clinton (successor to the late Mr. Pepé—his first appearance). The programme will include—Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn. Concerto for Clarinet in E flat, No. 2, Weber. Symphony in C, Haydn. Ungarische Tänze (Hungarian Dances), for Orchestra, Brahms (first time in England). Overture, "The Siege of Corinth," Rossini. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Transferable Stalls for the Series of Concerts, Two Guineas; Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The Director begs to announce that the Seventeenth Season of the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS will COMMENCE on MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, on which occasion the following Programme will be performed:—Part I. Quartet in E flat, Op. 44, No. 3, for strings—Mendelssohn; Lieder—Schumann; Sonata in A major, Op. 109, for pianoforte alone—Beethoven; Part II. Sonata in A major, Op. 69, for pianoforte and violin—Beethoven; violin, and violoncelle—Rubinstein. Executants—M. H. von Bülow, Salton L. Res. Zerbini, and Patti. Vocalist, Miss Antonietta Starling. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict.—Stalls 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets to be obtained of Chappell and Co., Mitchell, Oliver, Lamborn Cook, Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., Bond-street; Keith, Prosser, and Co., 43, Cheapside; Hayes, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Austin's, 25, Piccadilly.

DR. HANS VON BULOW'S FIRST PIANOFORTE RECITAL will take place in ST. JAMES'S HALL THIS DAY (SATURDAY, OCT. 31), at Three o'clock precisely.

DR. HANS VON BULOW'S SECOND and LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL for the present (in consequence of Provincial Engagements) will take place in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT (NOV. 7), at Three o'clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of the usual ticket agents. At Austin's; St. James's Hall, and of Chappell and Co., 54, New Old-bet.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FORTY-THIRD SEASON, 1874-5.
Friday, Nov. 20, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Friday, Dec. 11, Handel's SOLOMON.
Friday, Dec. 18, Handel's MESSIAH. Friday, Jan. 8, Haydn's CREATION. Friday, Feb. 6, Spohr's CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER, Mozart's MASS No. 1, and Mendelssohn's AT HALLE. Friday, Feb. 26, Macfarren's ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. Friday, March 1, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Wednesday, March 24, Handel's MESSIAH. Friday, March 19, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Friday, April 18, Costa's ELI.
The following Artists will appear during the Season:—viz., Messrs. Lemmens, Miss Julia Elton, and Miss M. Severn; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Vernon Rogers, Lloyd, Pearson, Santley, Lewis Thomas, and Signor Agnelli.
Terms of Subscription for Ten Concerts:—Stalls, £3 3s.; Front Row of the Gallery (numbered), £2 2s.; Second and Third Rows (numbered), £2 2s.; Reserved Area (numbered in rows), £2 2s.
Subscriptions received at No. 6, Exeter Hall, from Ten till Five daily (Saturdays, Ten till Two); Friday Evenings, from Seven till Ten o'clock.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM. with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Franciscus di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c.—EXHIBITION. including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, (with Catalogue), 1s.
NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till dusk. Admission.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening at Eight. Artists: Madame Scherzington, Mlle. Otto Alveleva, and Mlle. Sirico (of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden), Mr. Wilford Morgan and Mr. Pearson; Mr. Burnett, Mr. Viotti Collins, Mr. J. H. Young, Mr. Maycock, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. Levy. Conductor, Mr. Hervé. The Band of the Coldstream Guards, Grand Orchestra and Chorus. GERMAN NIGHT, WEDNESDAY NEXT. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. OFFENBACH NIGHT, FRIDAY NEXT. Prices of admission, from 1s. to 21 lbs. 6d. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall, Manager, Mr. John Russell.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Immense success of "Richard Cœur de Lion." Every Evening at Eight. NOBODY IN LONDON. At 7.45, RICHARD CŒUR DE LION—Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. R. Dolman, W. Terriss, and Mr. Creech; Miss Wallis and Miss Beattie King. To conclude with HERR, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE—F. Evans and Troupe. Prices from 6d. to 25s. Doors open at Half-past Six, Commence at 6.45. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. BUCKSTONE

begs to announce that his regular SEASON has now COMMENCED. THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, and during next week, Mr. SOTHERN (after an absence of three years in America) will Reappear in his Original Character of LORD DUNDREARY. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe. Box Plan open.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. Henry Irving, with new

Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, &c. Every Evening at Eight o'clock. Characters by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, Mead, H. B. Conway, F. Clements, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Faneborough and Miss Isabel Bateman (the latter appearance this season). Preceded, at Seven, with FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Conclude with THE DUMB BELLE. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 5.30. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, Pall-mall.

Every Evening, at 8.30.—Immense success of the New Comedy Buffs; by Farnie and Leocoe, THE BLACK PRINCE. New Scenery and Costumes by Grieve, Madame White, Madame Neveu, Gask and Gask, Auguste et Cie., May, Poole and Co., and Skinner (of Jermyn street). Private Boxes, £2 2s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. Seats booked by Letter or Telegram. Box-office, Ten to Six.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and Richard Douglas.—Immense success of Andrew Halliday's great Drury-lane Drama, AMY ROBART. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglas. Miss Agnes Bouverie, Miss Eleanor Burton, Mr. James Bennett, Mr. Pennington, and powerful select company. Drury Lane and Effects. Every Evening at Seven. Conclude with THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM, by the Company.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

The season of the year has once more come round—too quickly, alas! to suit our wishes—when no small number of the inhabitants of the British Isles, more especially of those who have relatives and friends whose vocation is upon the great deep, begin to think, with far other emotions than those which stirred their bosoms during the summer holidays, of what is passing upon the seas which engirdle their island home. During their late trip to some more or less frequented watering-place upon the coast Neptune, for the most part, smiled upon them and suggested associations of health, exhilaration, and pleasure. It is different now that they are crossing the frontier which separates autumn from winter. They feel themselves compelled to recognise the gloomier aspect of the ocean-god, and the tendency of their thoughts is towards a shrinking recollection of the dangers and terrors of seafaring life. This year, in particular, the destructive gale which hardly a fortnight ago swept with frightful violence over the length and breadth of these islands, served to deepen into solemnity the ordinary contrast which is presented by the security enjoyed by residents ashore to the sudden vicissitudes and perils to which sailors are exposed. As if to heighten that contrast in the thoughts and emotions of reflecting people there comes this year at a somewhat unwonted period the publication of the Board of Trade's Wreck Register and Chart for the first six months of 1873. It seems that it has been found desirable for the more instructive and impressive information of Parliament to make up the tables of the wreck statistics from July 1 to June 30, instead of from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, so as to bring under notice at an earlier part of the Session a complete synopsis of all wrecks, collisions, and casualties that have happened during one winter. We have now before us the register of the first half of the current year, and, in accordance with a practice we have observed for some time past, we proceed to submit to our readers some account of it.

The document is more painfully interesting than usual. It records a greater amount of loss and casualty, and a more extensive destruction of human life, than during the corresponding period of the year which preceded it. Possibly this may be due, in some measure, to the greater accuracy and certainty of the reports made to the Board of Trade by officers of the coastguard and other responsible agents on the coast; in part also to the fact that a considerable number of such reports belong to the preceding year, but were made too late to be included in its statistics; and, in respect of the greater loss of life recorded, we have to bear in mind that the sinking of the ship Northfleet, which cost 293 lives in a single night, very largely adds to the average for the year. Keeping these special circumstances in view, we may state, as succinctly as possible, a general description of the facts and figures with which we have to deal.

The number of casualties, collisions, and wrecks from all causes on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom and in the surrounding seas, registered during the first six months of 1873, was 967, being 246 more than the number for the corresponding period in 1872. During these six months four destructive gales discharged their fury upon the shipping near our coasts, in one of which—that, namely, which prevailed from Feb. 1 to 3—not fewer than 99 wrecks and casualties occurred. We are told that of the British registered ships which in some shape or other came to grief 615 were employed in the coasting trade and 321 in the (over sea) foreign and home trade. Two hundred and twelve of them were wrecks, &c., resulting in total loss; 522 were casualties resulting in partial damage more or less serious; and 233 were collisions. Excluding these last, for the present, from our view, it appears that of the 210 total losses assignable to other causes 59 happened from “stress of weather;” 39 were traceable to inattention, carelessness, or neglect; 18 were occasioned by defects in the ship or in her equipments, of which last 7 appear to have foundered from unseaworthiness; and the remainder were attributable to various other causes. Of the 522 casualties, or cases of partial damage, 241 happened from “stress of weather,” 100 from carelessness, 43 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the rest from various other causes. It is curious and somewhat surprising that not less than 94 of the casualties and wrecks to which the above-mentioned report refers happened to nearly new ships, and 209 to ships from three to seven years of age. Some notice also is attracted to very old ships: 19 are stated to have been between fifty and sixty years of age, 13 from sixty to seventy, 8 from seventy to eighty, 2 from eighty to ninety, and 2 are described as centenarians.

One of the deepest and most abiding impressions made upon the mind by a study of the Wreck Register is the dangerous character, generally speaking, of the seacoasts of the British Isles. That impression is rendered more vivid by the merest glance at the Wreck Chart published by the Board of Trade. In that map every casualty to shipping is denoted by a dot upon the exact spot where it happened; and it is impossible to survey the sheet which has been thus dealt with without painful amazement at the number and distribution of the clusters of wrecks that have occurred during the brief range of only six months. To a large extent, this feature of the case lies beyond the limits of humanly-devised remedies—a fact which we shall have to recall to mind presently in connection with a brighter phase of the subject under our consideration. Another melancholy thought suggested by the facts and figures before us is suggested by the carelessness, negligence, and foolhardiness of many of the men to whom is committed the charge of navigation. No small proportion of the casualties, collisions, and wrecks reported were clearly due to preventable causes. Men constantly familiar with danger are very apt to acquire that contempt for it which precludes the exercise of foresight and caution, and we fear it must be owned that too frequently intemperate habits overbear the little prudence which even the most ignorant and unreflecting ordinarily possess. Education will slowly abate this evil, but for a long time to come, we fear, both life and property at sea must continue to be exposed to more than its proper proportion of disasters because the persons to whom the conveyance of it from port to port is intrusted do not estimate aright the responsibility devolved upon them.

Both the above reflections may surely serve to enhance our appreciation of the noble and beneficent enterprise so efficiently conducted by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. That organisation cannot, it is true, alter the conformation of our coasts, nor remove the shoals and sandbanks upon which so many vessels are annually wrecked; but it does whatever can be done to obviate the calamities to which these and other causes expose the lives of so large a proportion of our seamen. The number of lives saved from the casualties which befell the ships on our shores during the first six months of 1873 amounted to 2301. There are now on the coasts of the United Kingdom 263 life-boats, of which 233 are those of the above-named institution, each of which was presented to it by some benefactor or another, and each of which is maintained by the voluntary support of the public. “There is,” we are told, and we receive the information with unspeakable satisfaction, “hardly a dangerous point of the coast where a life-boat is not to be found, and, what is equally important, where stout hearts and firm-set frames are not also to be found to fill it in the fiercest storm.” The institution may well glory in the fact that it has been instrumental in saving from shipwreck 22,563 lives. We heartily congratulate its members, and especially those of them to whom the guidance of its affairs is intrusted, upon the splendid success which, up to the present moment, has crowned their efforts; and, without depreciating the objects or the labours of other associations for ameliorating the lot of suffering humanity, we must say we are strongly disposed to assign the palm to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution.

Sr J. Cordy Burrows was installed as R.W. Provincial Grand Mark Master at a provincial grand lodge of Mark Masons held at Brighton, yesterday week, and presided over by the Earl of Limerick.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, remains in the Highlands. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forbes, of Castle Newe, arrived at Balmoral on a visit on Thursday week, and, with the Lord Chancellor and Sir Arthur Helps, dined with her Majesty, and left the castle on the following day. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Mr. and Mrs. Campbell at the Manse yesterday week, and also drove to Aboyne Castle and visited the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, and remained to luncheon, returning to the castle in the evening. Her Majesty drove to Bush Farm on Saturday last and visited Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee, arrived at the castle and dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Watson officiated. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with the Marchioness of Ely, left Balmoral on Monday for the Glassalt Shiel to pass a few days. Her Majesty has also visited the Linn of Quoich and other picturesque localities.

Prince Leopold has returned to Wykeham House, Oxford, from Balmoral, and has resumed his studies at the University. Dr. Marshall, who attended the Prince on his journey, returned to Balmoral.

The Countess of Erroll has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Marchioness of Ely remained at the castle on a visit. The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, who left Copenhagen, on Thursday week, for Lübeck, en route for Paris, arrived at ten o'clock on Monday morning, and was met by the Prince of Wales, and they proceeded to the Hôtel Bristol. Their Royal Highnesses left Paris on Wednesday, and arrived the following day at Marlborough House.

The five children of the Prince and Princess arrived at Dover on Monday from Copenhagen, having crossed from Ostend in the special mail-steamer *Sapphire*, Captain Goldsack. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded direct to London.

The Prince and Princess will pass next week at Packington Hall, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Aylesford.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Holland House on Thursday week. The Empress Eugénie visited her Imperial Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Edinburgh invited the Russian Ambassador, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt to dine with the Empress. The ladies and gentlemen of the suite were present.

The Empress, with the Czarewitch and the Duke of Edinburgh, on the following day visited Albert Hall and the International Exhibition. Count and Countess Gleichen and the ladies and gentlemen of her Imperial Majesty's suite dined with the Empress.

Her Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Duke of Edinburgh, viewed the collections of art at Apsley House and Bridgewater House on Saturday last. The Czarewitch drove to Kew and visited the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. In the evening his Imperial Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, went to the Lyceum Theatre. The Duke of Connaught returned to the palace.

The Empress and the Czarewitch attended Divine service, on Sunday, at the Greek chapel, Welbeck-street. The Grand Duke dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

The Czarewitch, accompanied by Prince Bariatski and the Earl of Dunmore, went to Gravesend on Monday and inspected his new yacht, the *Czarevna*. Luncheon was served on board, and afterwards the yacht weighed and proceeded for a short trip down the river. In the evening his Imperial Highness and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the Charing-cross Theatre.

The Czarewitch and the Duke of Edinburgh went shooting, on Tuesday, in Windsor Park, and had luncheon with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

The Empress visited the galleries of art at Grosvenor House and Dudley House on Wednesday. Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke of Teck visited her Imperial Majesty at Buckingham Palace and remained to luncheon. In the evening the Grand Duke and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the Olympic Theatre.

The Empress has taken daily drives, and has visited many of the chief commercial establishments of the metropolis.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has so far recovered that no bulletins have been issued during the week. The infant is well.

The Duke of Edinburgh has appointed Arthur Farre, M.D., F.R.S., to be Physician Accoucheur to the Duchess.

The Duke of Connaught visited Mr. and Mrs. Graver-Browne last week at Morley Hall.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Prince Teck and the ex-King and ex-Queen of Naples, visited Woolwich on Saturday, and witnessed a series of military manoeuvres.

The Empress Eugénie went to Shoeburyness on Tuesday on a visit to the Prince Imperial.

His Excellency the Greek Minister has returned to his residence in Mansfield-street.

“VELLEDA.”

This picture, by M. Charles Landelle, represents an inspired female in the attitude of heroic defiance and supernatural prophecy. Her right hand is outstretched with a gesture of warning denunciation. In her left hand is a scroll bearing the inscription, “1871. Vae Victoribus.” We are therefore to suppose that it means a threat of future vengeance on the Germans for beating the French as they did three or four years ago. But let us see about this “Velleda,” and inquire who and what she really was.

National vanity is a wonderful imaginative conjuror. All French poets, historians, critical philosophers, and other romance-writers, such as Michelet, Victor Hugo, Thiers, Alexandre Dumas, and Lamartine, in this respect are just alike. They can see in every incident of the past history of Europe, whether ancient or extremely recent, nothing but the sublime achievements of France. The great Frankish emperor, whose nationality was that of the first German conquerors of Gaul, is transformed by the French writers into a Frenchman, and is named by them Charlemagne. We should not be surprised to learn from them in like manner that Duke William of Normandy was a Frenchman who conquered England. So it has very easily come to pass, in the patriotic fancy of a French painter, that Velleda appears as a heroine of ancient Gaul, bidding her countrymen arise from temporary discomfiture to punish the detested Germans.

But Frenchmen learn Latin at their ordinary Lycées; and we do not remember that Tacitus was proscribed under Napoleon III., though it may be conceived that the Emperor would rather have had them study Cæsar. All that anybody

can possibly know of Velleda is related by Tacitus, whom we have consulted for the purpose. This woman happens to be a German, of the Westphalian region, or Rhenish Prussia. She was Queen of the Bructeri, a small but valiant nation inhabiting the country about Münster and Osnaburg, north of the river Lippe, which enters the Rhine some fifty miles below Düsseldorf. Their land extended to the mouth of the Ems on the coast of Friesland, adjoining the Batavian and Belgian territories, which lay in and around the deltas of the Rhine and Scheldt.

It was exactly eighteen hundred years before the recent date, 1871, which is marked in Velleda's scroll, as shown in this French artist's picture. Vespasian was Roman Emperor of the civilised European world, and some portions of Africa and Asia. Titus was besieging Jerusalem, while the Apostles who yet survived were preaching Christ. The Roman military settlements on the Rhine, Cologne and Bonn, were under the command of a prætor, named Cerialis. This officer, an idle and dissolute voluptuary, found some trouble in his government. A Batavian Prince or chieftain, to whom the Latin name Civilis is given, projected the union of all the German tribes on the left bank of the Lower Rhine with their Gallic neighbours, to win their independence of Rome. He had been cruelly insulted by a Roman Governor, and sent in chains to the Emperor, but afterwards released. He now cut off the forelock of his shaggy red hair and solemnly offered it to his gods, with a vow to subvert and destroy the Roman Empire. Having captured some of the Romans thereabouts, he tied them up to the trees as targets for his little boy to shoot at with a bow and arrows or torment with darts. He then called together the Batavian chiefs, and made them swear to help him, besides many of the Belgian Gauls.

His next proceeding was to ask the wise and brave Queen Velleda, who was esteemed a saint and prophetess, for her alliance in his revolt against Rome. Now, the residence and dominion of Velleda lay on the right bank of the Rhine, very near the Roman garrisons, and cut off by that river from the Batavian and Gallic nations. She did not, therefore, see the prudence of once joining Civilis in his war against Rome. Her policy was an independent German policy, consulting only the interests of her own people. She gave, with admirable tact and discretion, an equivocal yet not discouraging answer, declining for the present to ally herself with the Gauls, but declaring her belief that, if the Roman legions could be expelled, it would be all the better for her and the Germans. “*Tum Velledæ auctoritas adolevit; nam prosperas Germanis res et exidii legionum prædixerat.*”

Among the Germans, as we are told by Tacitus and other classical authors, it was considered, perhaps rightly, that women are sometimes wiser and better than men. “*Inesse quin etiam sanctum aliquid et providum putant; nec aut consilia eorum adspiciuntur, aut responsa negligunt.*” The Roman historian, who couldn't understand this reverence for the sex, gravely tells us that Velleda was either a witch or a goddess in the opinion of her countrymen. She was, however, nothing more than a shrewd and strong-willed lady, a sort of Bructerian Queen Bess, who had the interests of her own kingdom at heart.

The war presently began, and Civilis, with his sturdy Batavian and fiery Gallic fighters, soon drove the Romans and their few native allies to the shelter of the fortified pale. Colonia Agrippina and Bonna, and the minor stations they held on the Rhine, were considerably disturbed by this formidable attack. The prætor Cerialis had a fleet or squadron of war-ships on that great river, and found it convenient, perhaps for his more secure lodging, to sleep aboard the trireme which bore his flag. His squadron thus lay at Bonn one dark and cloudy night. Suddenly the alarm was raised, in the town and among the ships, that the enemy had burst upon them. It was so, indeed; Civilis, with his half-naked warriors, rushed through the streets of Bonn, setting fire to the houses. Many of the Roman soldiers, coming out in haste, and being imperfectly armed, were killed before they could form a close body, or were driven to whatever refuge they could find. The Batavians meanwhile swam to the Roman ships, easily mastered their crews, and, having cut the moorings, let the captive squadron drift down the river. It was their joy and pride, for a moment, to have got the haughty Roman prætor himself in durance vile, clapped under the hatches of his own trireme. But Cerialis, by an odd accident that particular night, had the luck to escape. He was a debauched, licentious fellow, and he had that night kept an appointment of a nature both scandalous and sacrilegious with a certain priestess of a temple. He was, therefore, on shore, not in the ship as usual, when the enemy's sudden assault was made. He staggered up and down, says Tacitus, half asleep and half drunk, while the Roman garrison suffered a disgraceful rout.

But what has this to do with Queen Velleda? The victors of that night paid her ladyship a splendid compliment, though she had not actively shared in the combat. Civilis sent the captured Roman flagship up the Lippe to the capital of the Bructeri as a gift to the discreet German Princess. He doubtless expected that she would now commit herself to a joint conflict of Germans and Gauls against Rome. But whatever she might have thought fit to do, the Romans wanted peace after their discomfiture. They sent ambassadors to Queen Velleda asking her good offices in their negotiations with the Batavian confederate chiefs. The Queen ordered a fair and courteous reception to be given to the Roman Legati, but would not admit them to her presence. Secluded in a lofty tower, she heard their message and sent forth a friendly answer. There was a sort of peace, after some diplomatic intrigues and desultory skirmishes on the Lower Rhine. Velleda preserved her dignified independence, both as woman and Queen. If she was also priestess and prophetess, which is likely enough, being a Virgin Queen of higher and purer character than Elizabeth Tudor, we doubt her resemblance to the figure in M. Landelle's picture. That might do for a Madame Rachel reciting the “*Marseillaise*.” All we have to say is, the true Velleda was a true German; and “*Vae victoribus*” is no utterance of hers.

Our engraving of this picture is from a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., of Paris, London, and Berlin.

A general meeting of the council of the Working Men's Peace Association was held last Saturday, at which it was resolved to hold a conference in Paris.

At the meeting of a Scotch synod on Tuesday the Moderator expressed a request that the organ should not be played. He gave out a hymn, but as soon as the choir commenced to sing the organist began to accompany them. The Moderator took no public notice of the matter, but did not give out any other hymn during the sitting.

Lord Lyttelton and Lord Hampden assisted on Tuesday at the opening of new board schools at Kidderminster. Both of them insisted on the importance of the religious element in education. Lord Hampden represented it as the difficulty of the future whether board schools and voluntary schools could exist side by side. He hoped that the good sense of the people might yet allow of a compromise being arranged to secure the religious education of the masses.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: CARLIST TROOPS RETURNING TO ESTELLA AFTER A FEINT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: REPUBLICAN PRISONERS UNDER CARLIST ESCORT GOING TO DRAW WATER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: SKETCHES FROM THE BATTLE OF BEORIA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

A correspondent at the head-quarters of the Carlist army, M. P. Mejanet, has sent us a few sketches of the scenes he witnesses there, two of which are engraved for this Number; and he writes the following account of their subjects:—

"For some time past the Republicans, under Moriones, have been continually making feints—now directing their tentative attacks on our left, now on our right. This has obliged the Carlists to keep marching and countermarching, so as to reinforce the threatened points. Thus, on our arrival at Puente de la Reyna, on Friday evening last, we found the town full of troops just arrived from Estella. The King, with his regiment of guards and his cavalry, was in the town. The next morning at dawn all these troops, with bands playing, drums beating, trumpets braying, were pouring out of the town and across the quaint old bridge back towards Estella. This is the subject of this sketch. Notwithstanding the early hour, the inhabitants of the town were all abroad watching the troops depart. The sun, still low in the heavens, lit up the opposite bank of the river, while the bank on our side, with the bridge, was under the shadow of the town. The effect was very picturesque as the troops in the distance and in the light of the rising sun defiled along the mountain road."

The other sketch represents some Republican prisoners, under a Carlist escort, going to draw water. "The jars they carry are light-coloured earthenware, ornamented with stripes of darker colour, much after the manner of an Etruscan amphora. The prisoners have the same rations as the Carlist soldiers, and look remarkably well and clean. Their guards seem to treat them with great mildness, and even with kindness. It is not unfrequent to see Carlist soldiers giving prisoners cigarettes or tobacco. A prisoner will often coolly drop out of his place and ask for a light at the door of a house or shop. All this is in direct contradiction to what has been said of the cruelties inflicted upon prisoners by the Carlists."

Another correspondent, Mr. Irving Montagu, furnishes several sketches of the fight on Monday, the 12th inst., at Beobia, or Behobia, the little frontier village on the Bidassoa, where half the bridge is the property of France and half of Spain. It is seven miles from St. Jean de Luz, and seventeen miles south of Biarritz. On one shore of the estuary of the Bidassoa is the French village of Hendaye; on the other is the Spanish fortress of Fontarabia. The Duke of Wellington and the British army, in October, 1813, when finishing the Peninsular War, entered France by fording this estuary at low water. The affair on Monday fortnight was but a feint of the Carlists to divert the garrisons of Irun and Fontarabia, while a cargo of arms and ammunition, with six eight-inch Krupp guns, was landed on Spanish ground, at Punta de Figueira, under cover of a thick fog. The attack was made by 1500 Carlists on the houses at the head of the bridge. The Spanish Custom-house was stoutly defended by fifty soldiers of the National Government, but was almost surrounded by the numbers of the enemy, till the troops from Irun, which town is only two miles distant, came with artillery to the relief of this post. The Carlists then broke into a hasty flight, pursued by a few local militia, who killed many of them scrambling up the hills. The cargo of arms and stores, however, for the Carlist army was safely landed and conveyed to its head-quarters. The fight at Beobia was closely watched by a French military force on the right bank of the river, and by many foreign spectators.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 29.

There is but little political news of interest to record this week, for the inaugural sittings of the General Councils have, with a single exception, been completely devoid of incident, and the elections which are to take place on Sunday and Sunday week excite as yet but little agitation. The only General Council that has indulged in a manifestation is that of the Alpes Maritimes, which on Friday passed, amid loud shouts of "Vive la France!" a resolution expressing its attachment to the French Republic. This resolution has been received with general satisfaction, for the large number of votes which the Italian, or Separatist, candidates obtained at the recent election in this department seemed to indicate that a considerable proportion of the inhabitants were desirous of being reunited to Italy. It is stated that the Republican deputies intend questioning the Government concerning the maintenance in office of the Mayor of Nice, who formally supported the Separatist nominees.

The present lull in matters political is not destined to last long, however; for everything presages that before many weeks are over the state of the country will be as turbulent and agitated as ever. The semi-official organs are busy discussing the probability of M. de Broglie's return to power—a surmise to which Marshal MacMahon's recent conferences with that statesman seem to give an appearance of truth. The President is reported to be far from satisfied with the policy of his present Cabinet, and in this respect the public is of the Marshal's opinion; for the recent humiliations which France has suffered respecting the Orénoque affair and the Spanish memorandum are entirely due to the blundering and short-sighted diplomacy of the Duc Decazes. Spite of all his faults, however, the latter will always remain a preferable Prime Minister to the Duc de Broglie, and the mere mention of that obnoxious statesman's return to power has called forth loud and bitter expressions of dissatisfaction from the Republican press. The Spanish business is now said to be patched up, thanks to the tact and ingenuity of M. de Chandordy, the new French Minister at Madrid; and Spain, we are told, at present takes the same views as those expressed by the French Premier at the last sitting of the Permanent Committee.

Among the various legislative proposals to be submitted to the Assembly on its return is one due to the fertile imagination of M. Acloque, a gentleman who has acquired considerable notoriety by the part he played in the pilgrimage mania. He proposes to Septennialise the Assembly—to prolong its powers like those of Marshal MacMahon until Nov. 20, 1880.

In reference to the coming elections, it may be mentioned that the Legitimist representative in the Pas de Calais has retired, and that both the Republican candidates in the Oise, MM. Rousselle and Levavasseur, persist in contesting the seat against the Duc de Mouchy, who remains the only Conservative nominee, and whose chances are naturally increased by the disunion of his adversaries. M. de Padoue's interview with the President of the Republic on the occasion of his recent candidature in Seine-et-Oise, and the use to which he turned it, will be recollected. To prevent a repetition of any similar incident, the Secretary of the Presidency, Vicomte d'Harcourt, has written a letter stating the reasons why the Marshal intends for the future to decline giving audiences to candidates. The President, he says, wishes to take no part in electoral struggles, and to hold aloof from political partisanship, the interviews he previously accorded—this is a marked hit at M. de Padoue—having only resulted in distorted versions of his remarks being given to the public.

Apropos of the presidencies of the General Councils, the papers tell us that in fifty-two instances Conservatives and in twenty-nine cases Republicans have been returned. According to these figures the Conservatives have gained eleven of these posts.

The Paris journals, which are usually so brief in their notices of Royal and Princely visits, have paid more than ordinary attention this week to the sayings and doings of the Prince of Wales, whose excursions in the vicinity of Paris have been described by them at great length. On arriving at Chantilly the Prince was received by the Duc d'Aumale and drove to the grand stables, where nearly a couple of centuries ago the Prince de Condé, the victor of Rocroy, entertained the Czar Peter the Great. The approaches to the stables were lined with English trainers and jockeys, of whom there is a veritable colony at Chantilly, who greeted the Prince on his arrival with a loud hurrah. Having inspected the stables, he drove to the Faisanderie, where, after déjeuner, the shooting commenced. In the evening there was a banquet at the château, and on the morrow a stag-hunt in the forest. The Prince returned late in the afternoon to Paris, dining at the Jockey Club; and on the following day he accompanied Marshal MacMahon to the Marly preserves, where it is stated there was capital sport. On Saturday the Prince made an excursion to the Duc de Mouchy's and the Prince de Sagan's châteaux, situated north of Paris, taking déjeuner at the one and dining at the other; while on Monday he went to meet the Princess of Wales on her arrival from Copenhagen.

A council of war assembled at Perpignan, in the south of France, has been judging a number of national guards and inhabitants of the bourg of Pia who raised a riot, in the summer of 1872, on the occasion of an election in the department. The military were called out and were resisted by the national guards. Charges of cavalry were eventually made and many lives lost. The sentences of the Court were severe. Two prisoners, Monault and Balat, were condemned to ten years', and a third, Salettes, to twenty years' hard labour; several others being condemned to the same punishment for terms ranging from two to five years.

SPAIN.

The Carlists attempted to surprise the town of Aviles, but the inhabitants gave them a warm reception. They were driven out, with the loss of one killed and several wounded on the side of the defenders.

Don Alphonso is said by the *Correspondencia* of Madrid to have crossed the Ebro at the head of 400 men, after an engagement in which several were killed or captured, with the intention of abandoning the cause of Don Carlos and of returning to France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the wanton atrocities of the Carlists continue unabated, and every Spanish letter is full of them. From a report of the damage done to the Valencia line up to the 15th inst., it appears that twenty stations had been burned, forty-seven telegraphic stations destroyed, 138 carriages destroyed, and many others damaged.

ITALY.

Signor Visconti Venosta, the Foreign Minister, has addressed his constituents on the foreign relations of the country. He wished that Italy might live in harmony with other Powers.

In an audience given to the Bishop of Verdun last Saturday the Pope spoke very affectionately of France. He said he trembled at the thought of the dangers which menaced her, and enjoined all Catholics to rally their forces against the enemies of the Church and of society.

A despatch from Rome in the *Daily Telegraph* says that on Sunday morning the first English church erected within the walls of the city of Rome was opened for public worship. The building stands in the Piazza St. Sylvestro, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Nursey, to a congregation which numbered about 180.

A meeting has been held in Rome with a view to raise a fund for securing General Garibaldi an income of 50,000*l.* a year as a national testimonial.

Eighteen Italian Republicans, who a few months ago were arrested near Rimini, are to be prosecuted for conspiracy.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has appointed Dr. Blumer, of Glarns, president, and M. Roquin, of Vaud, vice-president, of the Federal Tribunal.

The National Council has decided to adjourn until Nov. 16.

GERMANY.

During a short stay in Berlin, on their way to Muskau, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark called on the Imperial Prince of Germany, yesterday week, and were visited on Sunday by the Emperor William.

Count Arnim has been released on bail. The sum required was one hundred thousand thalers, and it was deposited by Dr. Vogelsang, the agent of the accused. Count Arnim, on being set free, went to his own residence in Berlin. We learn by special telegram from Berlin that Count Arnim's release was granted on medical recommendation, and in consequence of the preliminary investigation being completed.

Count Arnim's civil suit, which was rejected a few days ago by the Municipal Court, has been rejected by the Supreme Tribunal also.

Prince Hohenlohe, the Count's successor in the German Embassy in Paris, has gone to visit Prince Bismarck at Varzin. His Excellency, in recently addressing his supporters at Kulmbach, declared that he entirely agreed with the policy of Prince Bismarck, and defended the steps taken by the German Chancellor with regard to the infallibility question.

The German State Council have, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, passed the Landsturm Bill, and authorised the Admiralty to ask Parliament for an increase of the naval supplies.

The German Naval Estimates for 1875 have been submitted to the Federal Council. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at 18,995,248 marks, or 4,976,476 more than 1874. The extraordinary expenditure amounts to 11,138,302 marks, being 23,396,208 less than in 1874. The extraordinary expenditure is incurred for the purpose of supplying the navy with new needle-guns.

The estimates of the War Department of 1875 have also been communicated to the Federal Council. The entire expenditure is calculated at 320 million marks, against 269 million marks required last year. Of this increased expenditure of 51 million marks 6,800,000 are extraordinary expenses required for this Budget only.

A semi-official paper, the *North German Gazette*, further explains the proceedings of the German war-vessel *Arcona* at the Navigator Islands. The sole object of its visit is said to have been to enforce payment of 15,000*l.* of an indemnity due since 1872. A third of the amount was received in cash and the other two thirds in bills. There has been no question of occupying the islands.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We learn from the *Times*' correspondent at Pesth that the Hungarian Minister of Finance presented, on Wednesday, the Estimates for 1875, together with a number of financial bills, accompanying them with an exposé. The ordinary expenditure

is 211,888,000*fl.*, the revenue 208,487,000*fl.*, showing a deficit of 3,401,000*fl.* The extraordinary expenditure, of which 15,000,000*fl.* is for guaranteed railways and 5,885,000*fl.* for other public works, amounts to 29,264,000*fl.* The extraordinary revenue being 5,174,000*fl.*, there is a deficit of 24,090,000*fl.* Adding to this the deficit in the ordinary Budget, there is a total deficit of 27,498,000*fl.* Of this, 12,000,000*fl.* are to be covered by an increase of taxation. The Minister expects to obtain 9,500,000*fl.* from the repayment of advances made to railway companies; so that, if his estimates prove correct, only 6,000,000*fl.* will have to be covered by the new loan.

The complimentary elections in Bohemia for deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath have resulted, as far as is known, in the success of the old Czech candidates in all the electoral districts.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been issued calling out 150,000 men of the army and navy for military service in 1874, in accordance with the military service regulations.

TURKEY.

Austria, Germany, and Russia have presented a joint demand to the Sublime Porte to be allowed to conclude treaties directly with Roumania. The Porte has refused the request, basing its decision on the Treaty of Paris.

AMERICA.

President Grant has returned from his tour. A telegram from Washington says that all efforts made during his journey to obtain a definite statement relative to his third candidature for the Presidency were met by the reply that he was not, nor had he ever been, an aspirant for political honours, and did not hold himself answerable for irresponsible talk. General Dix, Governor of New York, has made a speech opposing a third term of office for General Grant.

The Episcopal convention of the United States has adopted a canon directed against ritualism.

Arrests of White Leaguers have taken place in Louisiana. In the same State four thousand naturalisations have been annulled by the Attorney-General on the ground of informality.

General Ord has appealed to the Chicago Board of Trade to furnish the necessaries of life to 7000 people in the districts of West Missouri, which have been devastated by locusts, and thus prevent a famine. Great suffering is said to prevail in Nebraska, many of the inhabitants having for some weeks past had but one scanty meal a day; and it is estimated that 10,000 persons will require food and fuel for the winter.

General Tiles has surprised the Kiowas, capturing an entire camp. It is said that the Indians are entirely demoralised, and have taken to flight.

A telegram from Washington states that the fishery provision of the treaty of Washington includes Labrador and a part of the colony of Newfoundland.

CANADA.

It is announced from Ottawa that Messrs. Plumb, Mackenzie, and Cameron, members of the Dominion Parliament, have been legally unseated. The charges of personal bribery made against them were, however, disproved, and they are, therefore, re-eligible.

The Dominion Government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the management of the Montreal Custom House.

The Nova Scotia Government has been reconstituted. Mr. Henry and Mr. Hill have accepted office.

Lepine, who commanded the party that shot Scott, at Fort Garry, in 1870, has been convicted of murder.

SALES OF LAND.

Leigh Park, a fine estate near Portsmouth, the property of Mr. W. H. Stone, the late Liberal member for that borough, has been disposed of by private contract, through the agency of Messrs. Rushworth, Abbott, and Rushworth, to Colonel Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart.

Messrs. Jonas Paxton and George Castle have submitted to competition, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, two choice properties. The Minster estate, containing 642 acres of rich land, was put up at £20,000, and sold to Mr. John Dean, of Newington, near Wallingford, at £27,750. The Freeland Lodge estate, comprising a mansion and 362 acres, was sold for £22,500 to Mr. James Malcolm, of 27, Princes-gate. The properties were sold under an order from the Court of Chancery, and the competition in each case was very keen.

The freehold property known as Holmwood, situated near Tunbridge Wells, comprising a mansion commanding magnificent scenery, together with a residence called Broomlands, and about 317 acres, was offered at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, yesterday week, by public auction, by Messrs. Norton, Trist, Watney, and Co., and sold to Mr. J. J. Barrow, of Westbourne Park, for £50,000.

Mr. Samuel Holland, M.P. for Merionethshire, has bought of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, for £20,100, the freehold estate known as Caerdeon, comprising a mansion seated on the banks of the Barmouth River, and about 210 acres of land, commanding some choice and romantic scenery.

A triangular plot of ground in Victoria-street, Manchester, which is being cleared under the Civil Improvement Act, has been sold for £288,960 to Mr. Andrew Hamilton, accountant. The price paid is equal to £56 per square yard.

The Camperdown, whaler, reached Shetland on Monday, bringing thirty-two whales and 175 tons of oil. Such a successful fishing has not been achieved for very many years. The value of the entire catch will be worth nearly £100,000.

One of the largest public meetings ever held at Worcester took place on Wednesday afternoon to protest against the action of the Dean and Chapter in refusing the use of the cathedral for next year's meeting of the three choirs. The Mayor presided, and on the platform were Earl Coventry, Lord Hampton, Baron Amplett, Mr. Sheriff, M.P., and Mr. H. H. M.P. Mr. G. W. Hastings and Canon Lysons, from Gloucester, and Mr. Arkwright, from Hereford, headed deputations from those counties, expressing sympathy with the action of the Worcester public. Lord Hampton, in a long speech, went over the history of the controversy, and maintained that, after what had been done in 1870, when the public raised £11,000 to complete the restoration of Worcester Cathedral on an implied understanding that the festivals were to be continued, the Chapter were now bound in honour to respect it. He hoped they would reconsider their determination. The Rev. Canon Lysons said the first meeting of the three choirs was held at the house of his great-grandfather in 1718; that they had always, in their very origin, paid singers; and that the performance had never been gratuitous. He trusted the Dean and Chapter of Worcester would not stultify the action of eight Bishops of Gloucester, seven Bishops of Worcester and Hereford, six Deans of Gloucester, four Deans of Worcester, and seven Deans of Hereford, who had in their time been stewards of these festivals. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of these sentiments. Other particulars on this subject will be found under the heading Music, in the Supplement.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

"D. R." has sent a donation of £1000 to the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution.

The new building which has been erected in Heygate-street, Walworth-road, in extension of the Borough Jewish Schools, was opened and consecrated on Sunday.

The annual (free) exhibition of students' works at the Female School of Art, executed within the last twelve months, is open to day (Saturday), at the school-house, 43, Queen-square, between the hours of ten and four.

"Orphans' Day," in connection with the Commercial Travellers' Schools, has proved very successful this year, nearly £2000 having already been announced as the result of the simultaneous collections on behalf of this institution.

The Colosseum in Regent's Park, which was once one of the lions of London, but which has for many years been closed, is to be forthwith pulled down and replaced with rows of first-class residences.

From the yard of the Thames Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall a new ironclad frigate, built for the Sultan of Turkey, was launched on Wednesday. Mdlle. Musurus performed the ceremony of "christening" the vessel.

There was an unusually high tide in the Thames on Tuesday afternoon, and the river overflowed in several places on the Surrey side, but, owing to the adoption of precautions, comparatively little damage was done.

A special meeting of the National Temperance League was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday for the purpose of hearing the testimony of a number of medical men on the subject of alcoholic drinks. The chair was taken by Mr. Hugh Owen.

Lieutenant James de Hoghton, of the 10th Foot, was, on Tuesday, awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for having, at serious personal risk, saved the life of a man who had fallen overboard from a yacht at Lowestoft. Several persons were presented with bronze medals.

In aid of a fund for clearing off the debt on the Islington Industrial Home for Boys, a bazaar was opened at Myddelton Hall on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were present, and the former, in opening the bazaar, spoke in high praise of the institution which it is designed to benefit.

A public meeting was held in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening, in support of the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham. Sir Charles Reed presided, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Punshon, president of the Wesleyan conference.

The foundation-stone of a new market in Billingsgate, about to be erected there by the City authorities, was, on Tuesday, publicly laid by Mr. Rudkin, the chairman of the markets committee of the Corporation. The area of the new market will be 39,000 superficial feet, as against 20,000 of the former market.

The Court of Common Council has appointed a committee to inquire into the best means of preserving to the use of the public the open spaces in the City, with especial reference to the gardens of Trinity-square and Finsbury-circus, and the inclosed ground surrounding St. Paul's Cathedral.

A full-length portrait of Mr. John James Horner, painted by Mr. Lucas, was last week presented to the governor and committee of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, by Mr. William Smalley, the secretary to the society, at a banquet given in honour of the event.

A public meeting, presided over by Mr. W. M'Arthur, M.P., has resolved to memorialise the Metropolitan Board of Works for the preservation of Stockwell-green. The chairman intimated that the present owner had paid £4000 for it, and he believed he was willing to sell it without profit.

Fifteen candidates have competed for the prizes offered by the Coachmakers and Coach-Harness Makers' Company for designs of works connected with their businesses. The first prize has been gained by Mr. G. F. Budd, who was similarly successful in two previous competitions. The designs sent in are open to the public for inspection at the company's hall.

Mr. Watson, chairman of the statistical committee of the School Board for London, stated at the meeting on Wednesday that in April, 1876, after all the schools for the erection of which the Board is at present seeking power are built, there will be 610,060 children eligible for instruction, and school accommodation for 451,090, leaving a balance of 158,970 for whom no provision will have been made.

On Saturday morning a horse and van were standing in Newcastle-street, Strand, when the horse took fright, and rushed into the premises of Messrs. Neale and Co., upholsterers, 161 and 162, Strand, breaking through the shutters, and shivering to atoms the large plate-glass front, also damaging several valuable cabinets and other articles of furniture. About twelve months ago a horse and carriage dashed into the same premises.

The annual prize meeting of No. 3 company (Captain Baxter's) St. George's Rifles was held at the range, Wormholt-scrubs, last week, when a valuable list of prizes was competed for, consisting of various articles contributed by members and friends of the company, also several sums of money. At the conclusion of the firing, and after the prizes had been awarded to the respective winners by Captain Baxter, about fifty members with their friends dined at the Rifle Pavilion.

A general meeting of the Working Men's College, 91, Blackfriars-road, will be held on Tuesday next, when the treasurer, Mr. John Westlake, Q.C., will preside at a lecture on "Light and Colour," by Mr. R. Routledge, F.C.S.; to begin at 8.30 p.m. Admission free. New classes in French, drawing, history, Latin, and grammar have begun, and an advanced night school meets three nights weekly. Women are admitted to all the classes. Full particulars can be had at the college.

The total amount received up to Saturday on behalf of the Saturday hospital fund was under £4000, of which a large part has come from indiscriminate collection among all classes. On Saturday Mr. Chatterton gave a performance at the Princess's Theatre, and nearly £100 was realised, making in all upwards of £300 raised by performances at theatres under Mr. Chatterton. The expenses of collecting the fund amount to £1100, and a special appeal is to be made to the leading bankers and merchants, asking them to subscribe towards the payment of this sum.

The prizes offered for competition by the Turners' Company were distributed on Monday by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House. The prizes, which were awarded by Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. Weekes, Mr. W. V. Simons, Professor Tennant, Mr. Evans, and others, consisted of a silver medal and the freedom of the City and of the company, a bronze medal of the company, the company's certificate of merit, and the sum of £25, which was offered for distribution by Lady Burdett-Coutts. The objects which had been sent in for competition were exhibited at the Mansion House last week.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 91,066, of whom 34,716 were in workhouses and 56,350 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 7233, 12,260, and 24,408 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 711, of whom 451 were men, 210 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

Year after year the hardy chrysanthemum has been grown in the Temple gardens with increasing success. This year, in the Inner Temple Gardens, the plants are very forward, and are in full bloom, almost a fortnight before the usual time. They are of nearly every shade of colour, and are remarkable both for size and symmetry. Mr. Newton, the head gardener, must be congratulated on having grown a collection of more than usual excellence. The plants of the Middle Temple grounds, under the charge of Mr. Dale, are somewhat later in putting forth their flowers; but they will be in perfection when the plants of the Inner Temple are beginning to fade.

The first meeting of the Shorthand Writers' Association following the vacation was held, at St. John's-gate, on Monday evening, when the president (Mr. T. J. Woods) delivered the opening address of the winter session to a large audience. The continued growth and prosperity of the society, which is now in its ninth year of existence, formed a subject of congratulation. A gratifying feature of the evening's proceedings was the presentation of the association's certificate of proficiency to Mr. J. B. Rundell, the author of "Civil Service Shorthand," who passed a strict examination with his own system. New shorthand systems are becoming fashionable. The most recent invention is that of Dr. Wailes, who has adapted a system of joined vowels to a modification of Pitman's characters, and this he will explain to the society on Nov. 16.

A numerous deputation of noblemen and gentlemen, on Wednesday, waited upon the Home Secretary, and pointed out the urgent necessity which existed for a reform in the present system of local government in the metropolis. They presented a memorial from the London Municipal Association, which urged that all powers enjoyed by the City, and by Liverpool, Bradford, Bristol, Hull, and other large towns, should be conferred on the capital by such changes as would give unity and greater powers and cheaper and better government. The views herein set forth were supported by Lord Elcho, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., Major Lyon, the Rev. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes, Mr. James Beal, and Serjeant Pullen. Mr. Cross made a brief reply, in which, while complimenting the deputation upon the way in which they had brought the subject before him, he asked to be excused at that stage from expressing any opinion respecting the merits of the scheme.

There were 2556 births and 1293 deaths registered in London last week. The births exceeded by 233, and the deaths were 197 below, the average number. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily increased from 17 to 21 per 1000, declined again last week to 20. There were 5 deaths from measles, 105 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 10 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, 25 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The 30 deaths referred to fever were 20 below the corrected average weekly number, including 6 certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to scarlet fever, which in the two previous weeks had been 107 and 118, declined again last week to 105, which exceeded the corrected weekly average by 11. Seven of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature was 47.9 deg., which was 1 deg. below the average.

The sum of £100, placed at the disposal of the council of the Society of Arts by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., together with the society's gold medal, is offered for the discovery of a process for preserving fresh meat, in an uncooked or raw state, better than by any method hitherto employed, applicable to the preservation of meat in countries where it is almost valueless, so as to render it an article of commerce. The society's gold medal is offered for the economic production of unflammable wood, so as to render buildings in which it is employed less destructive by fire. A gold medal or £25 is offered for the production of a traction-engine, of moderate power, capable of being employed as a substitute for horse power on tramways and in the streets of cities and towns, the engine to form one structure in combination with the tramway carriage. The power may be generated by any means, provided that the noise, noxious fumes, or the discharge of refuse into the air or on to the road surfaces are avoided. A gold medal is offered for the discovery or manufacture of a means for safely and economically generating power suitable for use in place of steam. It should be free from refuse, noxious fumes, and injurious effects on the metals with which it may be brought in contact or on the workmen employed. The silver medal, or "stock" prize, on the present occasion is offered to female artists for the best shell cameo designed and executed on any of the shells ordinarily used for that purpose.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom concluded their annual meeting at Leeds on Thursday week. Several topics were discussed, and resolutions were adopted approving the absorption of local and county courts into the supreme courts, recommending the establishment of efficient local registries, and the provision of additional facilities for the trial of cases in the provinces, and finally expressing approval of Lord Selborne's bill for the establishment of a general school of law in England.

Mr. Edwin Plumer Price, Q.C. and Recorder of York, has been appointed County Court Judge for the Norfolk Circuit, in succession to Mr. W. H. Cooke, transferred to Oxford.

A Government prosecution has been instituted at Bow-street against three men for having, on board two barges, near the Wharf-road, Paddington, a large quantity of gunpowder near a fire.—Upwards of three hundredweight of gunpowder has been seized by the police at an oilshop in Walworth-road.—The Liverpool magistrates have imposed a fine of £10 on the captain of a schooner for burning paraffin oil in a lamp while he had thirty tons of gunpowder on board his vessel.—Miss Day, a dyer, being charged at the Hampstead Police Court, on Wednesday, with having kept sixteen gallons of benzoline on her premises without a license, was fined £5, including costs; and the magistrate ordered the oil to be seized.

The trial of Police-Sergeant Brennan at the Central Criminal Court ended, on Wednesday, in his conviction for perjury, the jury expressing an opinion that he went beyond the truth in order to convict two persons, whom he at first believed to be guilty of the charge made against them. He was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

A publican of North Woolwich has been fined £100 for having in his possession "foots" sugar for mixing with beer.

There have been many brutal assaults on women. The Home Secretary has issued a circular to magistrates stating that he has under consideration the measures to be adopted for the more effectual repression of crimes of violence and requesting the opinions of the justices on certain points, one of which is whether the punishment of flogging has been efficacious and should be extended.—Thomas Smith, a private of the 20th Hussars, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, for the murder of Captain J. D. Bird, of the same regiment, by shooting him at Aldershot. It was shown that he had a revengeful motive, and he was found guilty and sentenced to death. In the same court, Thomas Carter was condemned to twenty years' penal servitude for a murderous attack on his sweetheart, Ermine Taylor, at Tottenham; John Bishop was sentenced to penal servitude for life for the manslaughter of Mary Anne Ford, near Newport Market; and Timothy Connor was awarded five years of the same punishment for having stabbed his wife and his mother-in-law.

A pickpocket, who had been several times previously convicted, and who had lately robbed a detective of a shilling, was sentenced at the Surrey Sessions, yesterday week, to fourteen years' penal servitude. Sentences of various terms were passed on several other persons, three of whom had been convicted, respectively, seventeen, twenty, and twenty-two times before.

Mr. Cooke, the magistrate at Clerkenwell, has refused to make an order against a woman who was summoned by a London School Board inspector for not sending to school a boy aged nine years, whom she kept at home to nurse her infant while she went abroad to seek for bread for the three. He called it unreasonable to ask him to fine a woman who was evidently in great distress.

A custom-house officer cleverly contrived to detect a publican and two Dutch sailors while they were negotiating the sale of some smuggled tobacco. Suspecting the seamen, he followed them to a public-house, where he found the three bolted in a wash-house, and when he entered he found a large quantity of tobacco had been thrown in the copper. A prosecution having been instituted, Mr. Paget imposed a fine of £50—half the maximum penalty.

Three gentlemen were charged at Marlborough-street, yesterday week, with having assaulted the proprietor of Scott's Supper-Rooms, in Coventry-street, and two waiters. One of the defendants had disputed a charge for oysters just before the hour of closing, and another of them, in an altercation with the proprietor, gave him a blow in the face, the waiters being struck while turning the defendants out of the house. Two of the defendants were fined £5 each and one 10s., and fines were also imposed for damage done to property.—A commissionaire and his wife, who had been previously charged with having stolen a letter containing bank-notes, which had been given to the former to post, were again brought before the magistrate on Saturday; but the case was dismissed.—On Tuesday sentence of three months' hard labour was passed on Captain D. P. Ridley, who had attempted to obtain money from the Duke of Norfolk and other noblemen by altering the date of an official letter intimating that, if certain medals for which he applied were not paid for, they would be destroyed.

William Patterson, the cabman who was condemned to six months' imprisonment for furious driving, has been allowed a remission of part of his term of punishment.

Two cases of swindling, almost identical in their circumstances, were before the Marylebone and Lambeth Courts on Saturday. In each instance the prosecutor, a visitor to London, met a man at a public place and went about with him and another to taverns and music-halls. In each case, too, one of the strangers professed a wish to distribute a large sum of money in charity, and induced the prosecutor to part with several hundred pounds to try the honesty of his companion, who, when he had obtained the cash, disappeared with it. "The force of folly can no further go." One prisoner only was in custody in each case, and he was remanded.

At the Lambeth Police Court, yesterday week, Mr. Lushington fined Stephen Gowers, dairyman, of South Island-place, Brixton, £2 and £3, on two charges of adulterating milk.

Being charged with begging at Enfield, a German named Halfman told an extraordinary story, the main point of which was that he claimed, as the heir of a man who died nearly a hundred years ago, and who made a fortune in Surinam, property to the amount of £1,625,000, which he had been for many years attempting to recover. Among the documents found in his possession, and relating to his claim, were a long letter to the Queen, and a reply stating that her Majesty could not interfere in the matter. He was discharged.

Frank Bayne, who was arrested in the Haymarket for robbing his employers, Messrs. Dixon, bankers, Chester, of £350, pleaded guilty before the local magistrates on Monday, and the justices sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

Mr. J. L. Litton, a barrister, was put on his trial at the Reading Sessions, on Thursday week, on the charge of having obtained £20 from a bank at Reading by means of a post-dated cheque, drawn by himself on another bank in which he had no account. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

The M'Dermott family, mother and four daughters, charged with obtaining goods by false pretences from several tradesmen of Weymouth, were tried last week at the Dorset Quarter Sessions, and acquitted.

"Dr. James Phillips," who cheated several Warwickshire agriculturists by obtaining money on pretence of being the representative of a National Farmers' Defence Association which had no existence, and who had been previously convicted at Devizes, has been sentenced, at Warwickshire Quarter Sessions, to undergo twelve months' imprisonment.

Mr. Conway, manager of the Stoneclough Colliery, at Morris Head, near Kildgrove, has been, at Hanley Police Court, fined £5 and costs for allowing three men to work in a mine which was filled with noxious gases, and for allowing the ventilation of the mine to be in a slack state.

R. W. Ambler, the late master of the Leeds Ragged and Industrial Schools, has been found guilty on several charges of embezzlement, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The Duke of Leinster has been elected president of the Dublin Royal Horticultural Society, in succession to his father.—Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., has been appointed a trustee of the Dublin National Gallery, in the room of the late Chief Baron Pigott.—Mr. John Macsheehy has been chosen as solicitor to the Dublin Corporation at a salary of £800 per annum.

The volunteer year closes to-day (Saturday), when the annual returns of the strength and efficiency of the force must be forwarded to the War Office. It is stated that, as far as the metropolitan force is concerned, the new returns will exhibit an increase in the enrolled strength, while the efficiency has largely increased. One regiment in the city of London has now nearly 1000 men on its rolls, and two others about 800 each.



FEEDING THE PORPOISES AT THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.



A SKETCH AT NAPLES.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There has scarcely ever, I should say, lived a more detestable monster than Nana Sahib, or Nana Saheb (*l'un et l'autre se dit*), or Dhoondoo Punt Nenajee, or whatever may be the precise appellation of the wretch who was the adopted son of the late Peishwa Bajee Rao; who slew "the great company of Christian people" at Cawnpore, and who is now—or is said to be—in custody at Morar, in a kind of cage, "guarded grimly" by the 26th Cameronians, and awaiting thorough identification, trial, and hanging. That he should be hanged very high indeed, and in a pigskin rope (should such a halter be deemed peculiarly distasteful to him), is, of course, obvious; but the student of civilisation can scarcely fail to mark the curious fact that the capture of the presumed Butcher of Cawnpore has not awakened—in this country, at least—any very unusual amount of excitement. His abominable crimes were committed seventeen years ago—the better part of a generation; and the public as well as the private vindictiveness of society would seem to have its limits of duration. And yet there must be hundreds of English families extant who were bereaved of kindred, near or remote, in that horrible massacre for which the tiger of Bithoor was responsible. In a few London papers, writers with a special knowledge of Indian affairs have told, in graphic language, the whole story of the Nana's atrocities over again; but, I repeat, the interest excited in the public mind has been languid. If he be indeed the man, let him swing, and there is an end of it. Such would seem to be the prevailing impression in England.

But the question of identification is hemmed in by matter for curious speculation. Dr. Tressider, the acknowledged medical attendant of the Nana in 1857, and who performed on one of his feet an operation which should have left an indelible scar, is unable, it is said, to recognise the prisoner as his old patient. On the other hand, after being shaved, the captive has been positively identified as the Nana "by the father of the man who married the Nana's adoptive father's daughter." Rather a circumlocutory kind of evidence this. I find a remarkable Echo bearing on the personal appearance of the Nana in a file of the *Illustrated Times*. A correspondent of that journal, who describes himself as a "bahadur"—that is to say, a military officer—gives, in 1857, a very lively account of a visit he paid to the Nana at Bithoor in 1853. He (the monster) was then about twenty-eight years of age. "He looked, however, at least forty. His figure was very fat; in fact, the very expression made use of by his own moonshee was that 'His Highness is a very tight man' (*tring admee*). His face was round; his eyes very wild, brilliant, and restless; his complexion scarcely darker than a dark Spaniard's; his expression, on the whole, was of a jovial and somewhat rollicking character." Of the genuineness of this *signalement* there cannot be any doubt; and its republication might assist the ends of justice. I have a portrait of the Nana, in which he is depicted as a "moonfaced" man, with black hair curling behind his ears, smooth cheeks, and a small, leechlike, black moustache—decidedly handsome, but with a look in which cruelty and sensuality strive for the mastery.

Deputations to Home Secretaries—even when ladies who talk about Wat Tyler are of the party—are not usually very entertaining affairs; but a decidedly amusing element was imported into the oratory of the "important and influential" deputation which waited on Mr. Cross on Wednesday by the brilliantly epigrammatic exposition of the municipal wants of a South-Western Londoner, made by Mr. Henry Cole, C.B. The artistic father of South Kensington (who has done more practical good in his generation than a great many Kings and conquerors whom I can call to mind in history have done) favoured the Home Secretary with a very concise little "dictionary of daily wants." Among other things, Mr. Cole wants brighter and cheaper gas, less mud in winter and less dust in summer, purer water, better drainage, cleaner crossings from Brompton to the South Kensington Museum, and the utilisation of dormant charities for the furtherance of technical education. May Mr. H. Cole, C.B., find all his *desiderata* amply fulfilled in the good time coming! I happen to reside within a few hundred yards of Mr. Cole's house; and, as a citizen without civic privileges, and, indeed, without any city at all, I want a great many more things than he does; but I am afraid that I shall have to wait until the millennium ere I obtain them. For example, I want a little more foot-pavement and a little less Slough of Despond between the Boltons and Onslow-gardens. I want the energetic builder who has run up, at the bottom of my garden, a temporary factory for doing the joinery work for the six-storied palaces he is erecting hereabouts, to take away the steam-engine and the circular saws which, from six a.m. to five p.m., scream, rumble, jar, and yell, until the noise drives studious and nervous people half frantic; and especially I want to be delivered (1) from the itinerants who wish to buy bottles, rags, and waste paper; (2) the women who wish to sell brushes, combs, and baskets; (3) the beggars and begging-letter writers who "wait for an answer," and occasionally walk off with the barometer while waiting; (4) the mad people, who are so very anxious that I should use my influence with the press, the House of Commons, and the Archbishop of Canterbury to obtain for them the title and estates of the extinct marquise of Carabas; (5) the travelling German glazier, who wants to put in a pane of glass for sixpence, and who, on his offer being declined, demands beer and nearly frightens a newly-arrived housemaid out of her wits; and (6) the ambulatory horticulturist, who thrusts flower-pots in at the front window—if it be open and you happen to be sitting thereat—and ferociously insists on bartering geraniums and creeping jennies for ancient coats and pantalons. Will the coming Lord Mayor of Middlesex (who may possibly be a Duke) free us from these evils? I fear not.

"O Rye C. G. Leland, te Professor E. H. Palmer o ye Liliengresto gar te i tan-rani Janet Tuckey; sar trin shureskri-mushor have chinned a lil o Romani givellis. Sar o ye rakkerbens adre akovo lil shan telled fon Romaneski jivaben."

But no more, lest you should think I were writing gibberish. The Romany Ryes will duly perpend, however, that the above paragraph is fraught with interest to the "affairs of Egypt." Gentile readers will please accept it as an intimation that Mr. Charles G. Leland (the world-famed Hans Breitmann), Professor Palmer of Cambridge, and Miss Janet Tuckey, three "poetical people" to whom the long-neglected cause of gipsy literature is so much indebted, are about to publish a book of ballads in the Romany language, all the narratives "poetised" being taken from episodes in gipsy life. This literary curiosity is to be published by Messrs. Trübner.

I noticed four weeks since that three distinguished men of letters, of the generation now passing away—Procter, Warren, and Forster—had been made Commissioners in Lunacy. A courteous correspondent, from Somersetshire, informs me that this eminent trio should be made a quartet by the addition to the list of the late Dr. James Cowles Prichard, author of the "Physical History of Man." Dr. Prichard, who died in 1843, was likewise a Lunacy Commissioner. I well remember his

"History" through the circumstance that as a little boy, and necessarily totally ignorant of ethnological science, Dr. Prichard's book always exercised over me a grim fascination through the appalling engravings of tattooed and woolly-headed savages it contained. But we may learn something every day. Only recently did I discover that Mr. Pye, the Laureate (immortalised in Byron's "Vision of Justice"), and Mr. Joseph Moser, the learned and curious antiquary, who wrote "Vestiges Revived," and "The Adventures of Mohamed, the Wandering Sultan," were both magistrates at the Thames Police Court. To the next generation it may be equally surprising to find that Mr. Thomas Carlyle was a magistrate in Scotland, albeit no stipendiary one.

General Grant has made, at Springfield, Illinois, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the late President Lincoln, and in the presence of 25,000 spectators, the longest speech which the actual Chief Magistrate of the United States probably ever delivered in his life. The oration positively fills forty-five lines of bourgeois type in the columns of a daily newspaper. In those five-and-forty lines, however, the taciturn hero of Vicksburg succeeded in saying almost everything that could be said, in justice and in truth, concerning the character, the virtues, and the public services of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln. Stay; when the funeral train of the murdered President passed through New York and entered the quarter inhabited almost exclusively by negroes, there was rendered to his memory a tribute wellnigh as terse and as touching as that rendered by General Grant at Springfield. From the shop-front of a coloured baker hard-by Greenwich-street there hung a banner with this simple inscription:—

He was our Boss:
We mourn his loss.

There was imperfect euphony, perchance, in the couplet; but the feeling in it seems to be as intensely pathetic as it was admirably simple.

The question I ventured to raise last week as to the number of persons living who could remember George Gordon Lord Byron in the flesh has brought me a number of replies, containing much curious information. From these, this week I can select but one item, with which I am favoured by an old and valued friend, to the effect that Byron's Italian valet (is this Tito?) is still in the land of the living, and is an employé in one of the public offices at Whitehall. G. A. S.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arnold, William, to be Vicar of Chesham.
Atkinson, H. Sadgrove; Vicar of Royston, Barnsley; Surrogate.
Austen, Joseph M.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Colne.
Belson, William Eveleigh; Vicar of Lyneal with Colemere, Salop.
Bentley Robert; Vicar of Grendon Bishop, Herefordshire.
Bettison, W. J.; Vicar of Leytonstone, Essex.
Bray, William Henry; Chaplain at Bengal, India.
Brent, Richard; Chaplain of the Newcastle Infirmary.
Cave, Jordayne Cave Brown; Curate (Sole Charge) of Kilmington.
Cockin, William; Vicar of Medomsley, Durham.
Colson, C.; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Davis, Edward Gabriel; Chaplain at Bengal, India.
Draper, W.; Rector of Stony Middleton.
Few, Charles Edward; Vicar of Seal, Kent.
Ffrench, William Stephen; Vicar of Hound, Hants.
Furneaux, Alan; Vicar of St. Germans.
Gabriel, E.; Vicar of Rochliff.
Gem, Charles Henry; Vicar of Torpenhow, Cumberland.
Gibson, Charles Bernard; Chaplain of Shoreditch Workhouse.
Greaves, H. L.; Curate of Alton, and Chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury.
Hall, Thomas Owen; Rector of Ashley, Northants.
Herbert, E. Otway; Chaplain to Earl Delawarr (Baron Buckhurst).
Hinchliffe, E. H.; Perpetual Curate of Nether Whitley, Cheshire.
Ingles, D.; Vicar of Apsley, Herts; Vicar of Halstead.
Jermyn, Edmund; Chaplain at Bengal, India.
Jordan, Percival Walsh; Vicar of Enstone.
Kewley, T. R.; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Kirkham, William; Perpetual Curate of Woodhead, Cheshire.
Kitchingman, J.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton; Rector of Bonsall.
Knipe, J. J. R. Leigh; Perpetual Curate of Bordesley, near Birmingham.
Longfield, C.; Vicar of Vowchurch, Herefordshire.
Mellor, James; Vicar of Rodmersham, Kent.
Morland, Anthony Thomas; Vicar of Beeton, Berks.
Munford, John Noon; Curate (Sole Charge) of Tregony.
Olivey, Edward; Vicar of St. Day's.
Overy, Henry, Curate of Collumpton, Devon; Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Parish, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.
Paine, Edwin; Chaplain of Petersfield Union, Hants.
Pardee, George Owen; Rector of Snead and Vicar of Hyssington.
Rebsch, Albert William; Chaplain at Madras, India.
Russell, Harry Wright; Chaplain at Madras, India.
Sawyer, W. G.; Vicar of Little Milton; Vicar of St. Luke's, Maidenhead.
Smith, John Nathaniel; Vicar of Brenzett, Kent.
Snow, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Underburrow, Westmorland.
Somerset, Henry Plantagenet; Vicar of Raglan.
Stubbs, E. T.; Rector of Charlcombe.
Tomkins, Gerard William; Vicar of Gorleston, with South Town and West Town annexed, Suffolk.
Tomlinson, E. M.; Rector of Hope Mansell, Herefordshire.
Walters, Thomas Rees; Minor Canon in Bangor Cathedral.
Watkins, F.; Archdeacon of York.
Wilkinson, James W.; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Leyland.
Williams, H.; Perpetual Curate of Hemswell, Lincolnshire.
Williams, John; Curate of Canton, Glamorganshire.
Wood, James; Prebendary of Wedmore.
Worth, Reginald; Vicar of Newton Poppleford.
Wyatt, W.; Vicar of Hope-under-Dinmore, Herefordshire.
Wynne, T. E.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Soho.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has been holding his triennial visitation.

Lady Bacon has placed in Gainsborough parish church a stained-glass window, in memory of the late Sir Henry H. Bacon.

We are requested to state that the Bishop of London will resume his weekly attendance at London House next Monday.

In consequence of what he considers illegal images on the reredos, the Bishop of St. Asaph refuses to consecrate the new church at Denbigh.

Presiding at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday week, for the purpose of distributing prizes, the Lord Mayor spoke on the value of experience, and exhorted his hearers to be steady, honest, and persevering.

A meeting of a most enthusiastic character was held in St. Giles's Hall, Reading, last week, for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. C. H. Travers an address, and to inaugurate the erection of a testimonial window just placed in St. Giles's Church.

Many of the English residents in Brussels, including the British Minister, were present, on Thursday week, at the consecration of the new English Church of the Resurrection there by the Bishop of London.

In reply to the letter of the Rev. J. W. King, the owner of Apology and other racehorses, who had intimated his intention to resign his livings, the Bishop of Lincoln has written to express his gratitude for the course which the rev. gentleman has taken.

Speaking at a temperance meeting in Sheffield on Saturday night, the Archbishop of York advocated the multiplication of places like the "British Workman" public-houses, and remarked that people who agitated about the suffrage remained contented under a chain like the drink traffic.

At Bath, on Wednesday, the Bishop of Oxford distributed the prizes and certificates for the Oxford local examinations. He also addressed the company present in defence of the system of competitive examinations, which he argued were safeguards against nepotism, jobbery, and interest, and, if not absolutely perfect, were a good test in some things, and therefore useful.

On Tuesday night the Bishop of Manchester presided at a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and spoke at some length on the theories propounded by scientific men, which, he was afraid, were causing a deep and unshaken rational faith in the Bible to become rarer and rarer, not only among the working classes, but among the more intelligent and thoughtful part of the community.

A mission church was opened at Sheepbridge, in the parish of Whittington, near Chesterfield, on Wednesday week. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. G. W. Bosham, Rector of Whittington, the Rev. W. H. Walsh, Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral and Vicar of Alrewas, and the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, Vicar of Wolstanton. The church is intended chiefly for the accommodation of the men employed in the Sheepbridge Ironworks and their families.

Another of the good works set on foot by the Vicar of St. Mary's, Battersea, has been completed in the consecration, by the Bishop of Winchester, of St. Mark's Church, Battersea-rise, in place of the iron church. It is to serve, as before, as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church, and not to form a new district. The accommodation is for 600 persons, but nearly 800 must have been present at the opening. Mr. W. White, of Wimpole-street, was the architect, and the cost was about £6500. The iron church is being removed to form the nucleus for the new mission district of St. Luke's, Nightingale-lane.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The following elections have been made to fellowships in University:—The Rev. J. F. Bright, M.A., without examination; Mr. F. H. Peters, B.A., late Scholar of Balliol, after the usual competitive examination.

The following gentlemen have been admitted Fellows at Hertford:—Professor Gandell, M.A., and the Rev. G. S. Ward, M.A., Hertford; the Rev. Henry Boyd, M.A., Exeter; Francis Henry Jeune, B.A., and Lord Francis Hervey, B.A., Balliol; Montagu John Muir Mackenzie, B.A., Brasenose; and the Rev. George Shattock, M.A., St. John's.

At a joint election of scholars held by Lincoln and St. John's Mr. James M'Mullen Rigg, from the City of London School, was elected Scholar of St. John's; and Messrs. William Edward Gabbett, of Trinity, Dublin; William Farn Goldberg, from Merchant Taylors' School; and William Bently, from Manchester Grammar School, were elected Scholars of Lincoln.

The following elections have taken place at Merton:—To a classical postmastership—Mr. A. K. Moor, from Trinity, Dublin. To mathematical postmasterships—Mr. O. B. Martin, from Cowbridge School, and Mr. G. H. Usher, from St. Paul's School, Stony Stratford. To an Arnold Scholarship, awarded for excellence shown in the University local examinations—Mr. W. H. Finlay, from New College, Eastbourne.

The following have been elected at Jesus:—To the classical scholarships—Mr. Charles Frederick Thomas, Exhibitioner of the College, formerly of Ruthin Grammar School; Mr. Owen Evans, Exhibitioner of the College, formerly of Dolgelley Grammar School and the Welsh University, Aberystwith; Mr. Walter Jenkins Evans, Exhibitioner of the college, formerly of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. To the mathematical scholarship—Mr. T. Williams, Dolgelley Grammar School.—The following have been elected to the vacant exhibitions:—D. T. Davies, W. T. Davies, H. Howells, R. D. Lewis, J. L. Thomas, T. Jones, commoners of the college; J. Hunt, of St. Olave's School, Southwark; D. G. Davies and T. R. Williams, of Friars School, Bangor; W. Morgan, of Ystradmeurig School.

The following have been elected to exhibitions given by the Provost and Fellows of Worcester in connection with the Oxford local examinations:—Mr. C. J. Prescott, from the New Kingswood School, Bath, who was third in the first division of the general list; and Mr. A. Dilks, of the New College, Eastbourne, who was first in the mathematical list.

The elections to vacancies at Christ Church have terminated as follow:—Mr. Charles Larcom Graves, from Marlborough School, to a classical studentship; Mr. Silvanus Taylor Hingston Saunders, from King Edward VI. School at Berkhamstead, to a mathematical studentship; Mr. Stephen Paget, from Shrewsbury School, to a Slade Exhibition.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following scholarships and exhibitions have been awarded at Queen's:—G. Blackmore was promoted to a scholarship of £60; F. B. Walters was elected to one of £60, as were also C. G. Duffield and F. S. Boissier; whilst E. E. Bowyer and J. P. J. Jephson were elected to scholarships of £40 each, and L. T. Monro and R. D. Hancock to scholarships of £30 each. The minor scholarships were adjudged thus:—Holt, Bloxam School, £40; W. A. Marshall, of Retford, private tuition, £30; J. E. Aldous, Sherborne School, £30; L. Faraker, King William's College, Isle of Man, £30; H. H. Fuchs, private tuition (Germany), £20; Tamplin, of Merchant Taylors' School, was elected to a Hebrew exhibition of £30, and D. G. Davies to a like scholarship of £30; Bently, of Rugby, obtaining a natural science exhibition of £20.

At Trinity the prize for English essay has been adjudged to A. H. Simms, and that for Greek prose to J. R. Broadhurst.

Mr. Charles Henry Munro, of Caius, has been translated from a junior to a senior fellowship.

The Seatonian prize has been adjudged to E. A. Beck, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, the subject of his poem being "The Holy Sepulchre."

The Le Bas Prize has been adjudged to Mr. S. Garrett, B.A., St. Peter's, for the best essay on "The Respective Functions of Science and Literature in Education."

Mr. C. H. Monro, M.A., has been elected a senior Fellow, and the Rev. J. B. Lock, B.A., a junior Fellow of Gonville and Caius.

E. S. Thompson, B.A., and H. N. Martin, B.A., scholars, have been elected Fellows of Christ's.

The Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey delivered the first lecture of his course on Church Reading and Preaching at Corpus, Cambridge, on Thursday week, and at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, on Friday week.

Mr. J. S. Phillpotts, assistant master of Rugby, has been elected to the head-mastership of Bedford Grammar School.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in an address to the students at Durham University, told them they would be unwise to shut their eyes to the progress that material science was making, and he warned them against joining in the senseless cry that the prosecution of such science necessarily ended in an irreligious materialism.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Racing was carried on actively last week at Newcastle, to which town Thunder made a fruitless journey, Coventry, Gloucester, and elsewhere; but the various events decided had no bearing on the future, and we may safely pass on to the Newmarket Houghton Meeting. This, the last of the seven gatherings at headquarters, commenced as usual on Monday, the card for that day being a far better one than we are generally favoured with. The victory of old Pearl, one of the best-bred mares in England, in the Cambridgeshire Trial Handicap was the signal for a great demonstration in favour of her stable companion, Khedive, who was reported to have won a high trial with her and others, and he was soon elevated to the position of first favourite for the Cambridgeshire. A field of ten came to the post for the Criterion, which is exactly the same number that ran last year, when Miss Toto was successful. Unfortunately, the leading quartet in the Middle Park Plate were not engaged; and Balfe, who ran fifth in that race, was made favourite, though he had never won a race over six furlongs, and had previously shown his dislike to this severe course. He was in trouble when little more than half a mile had been traversed, and Lord Falmouth's representatives had the finish to themselves, Garterly Bell beating his stable companion, Lady Love, pretty easily. The former, though this was his first victory, had shown pretty fair form on two or three prior occasions. He is by Blair Athol—Silverhair, and is, therefore, own brother to the speedy Silver Ring. The stock of Blair Athol have not hitherto earned a reputation for stamina, so the admirers of the Cobham sultan will be much gratified at the performance of Garterly Bell and Lady Love "up the dreadful steep" of the Criterion hill. The Trial Stakes, over the R.M., was a mere canter for Thunder; and it may be remembered that Matthew Dawson was fortunate enough to be able to claim him for £1000 after he had won this same race last year.

The programme on Tuesday was a very strong one, as, in addition to the Cambridgeshire, there were several other interesting events. Strathavon defeated a field of seventeen for a Handicap Nursery, the last half of the R.M. exactly suiting this speedy but uncertain son of Strathconan. A Post Sweepstakes over the Middle Park Plate course produced a very close finish between Balfe and Earl of Dartrey. Both horses required very tender riding, as Balfe was tiring at every stride, and "the Earl" is a rogue. Eventually the former won by a head, and Mr. Savile was so dissatisfied with the result that the connection between Maidment and the Nunery stable has been severed. A field of forty-two came to the post for the Cambridgeshire, a number which has only once been exceeded—when Bathilde won in 1862. Khedive (5st. 8lb.) started a strong favourite, but never got near the front in the struggle; and the same remark applies to His Grace (5st. 11lb.), who has been one of the firmest horses in the betting for weeks past. Lowlander (9st.) ran a very great horse, and might have been fourth; and Montargis (9st.) also showed prominently; but nothing really had the slightest chance with Pent-etre (6st. 10lb.), who was pulling double the whole way, and won in the commonest of canterers from a couple of outsiders, Chieftain (5st. 12lb.) and Lord Gowran (6st. 11lb.). It will be remembered that Pent-etre ran fourth in the Cesarewitch under great disadvantages, and also won two good races in the Second October week, beating, among others, Lily Agnes, Trent, and Leolinus; so the value of public form, as opposed to private trials, was thoroughly demonstrated. The Home-Bred Produce Stake, run over the Criterion course, produced a capital finish between Catadysm and New Holland, the former staying a little the longer and winning by a neck. Wednesday was a thorough "off" day, the only race worthy of note being the Home-Bred Foal Stakes, in which Craig Millar beat Moriturus and Yorkshire Bride in the easiest possible style.

The First South Lancashire Meeting was the most important of several coursing fixtures last week. Hares were very plentiful; but as many of the trials were run over potato-fields, the results of them cannot be regarded as altogether reliable. In the South Lancashire Derby for dog puppies, Velvet Jacket came out with a great reputation, which he fully maintained by winning three courses in clever style, being put out by Hero in the third ties, after a very unlucky trial. Hero succumbed to Hobble de Hoy in the next round; and the latter, who is by Chelsea—Casse Tête, eventually divided with Spanker, by Sceptre—Poor Cripple. A very smart lot of puppies contested the South Lancashire Oaks; but Mary Jane, by Racing Hopfactor—Chérie, won all her courses pretty easily, and beat Merry Lass, by Star and Garter—Mayflower, in the final spin. The Scarisbrick Cup showed a considerable falling off from the days when it was a 128-dog stake, and no well-known greyhounds took part in it. The final course lay between Brilliant, by Cauld Kail—Tormentor, and Highland Kate, by Fusilier—Maid of Powhillan; and the former won easily. A piece of plate was run for by the winners of the Derby and Oaks, and Hobble de Hoy proved much superior to Mary Jane.

All classes of cricketers will learn with great regret that John Lillywhite, who has so long been identified with the game, died on Tuesday morning last from a complication of disorders. Inheriting a love of cricket from his father, William Lillywhite, he first had a professional engagement in 1842, when he was only fourteen years old. Eight years later he made his first appearance at Lord's in an important match, and in 1852 he was chosen to play for England against Kent. From that time until 1870 he was one of the strongest of the Sussex county team, being a powerful batsman, a good bowler, and a brilliant field, his favourite place being cover-point. Thoroughly straightforward in all his dealings, he earned the respect of all who knew him, and leaves behind him many friends.

The billiard handicap at Purcell's Rooms, Cornhill, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon last, with the easy victory of Taylor (scratch), who won all his heats in brilliant style. F. Shorter (175) also played very well; but no one had much chance with the winner. Taylor has since challenged anyone, except Cook and Roberts, jun., to play him level, and we trust that Joseph Bennett will accept the offer.

The hearing of the Stroud election petition has been postponed till Nov. 24.

The annual demonstration in connection with the Maidstone Working-Men's Club took place, on Tuesday evening, in the Corn Exchange. The room was densely crowded, and the proceedings were of an enthusiastic character. The meeting was addressed by Sir John Lubbock, M.P., on the Fiji Islands.

"Giant Land" and "King Pippin" are two of a series of children's fairy-books, brightly written and admirably illustrated. They are of the "Jack the Giant-Killer" style, amplified and finished, and will be read by little folk with the greatest interest. The author is "Roland Quirk" (Mr. R. S. Winterton); the artist, "Puck" (Mr. John Proctor); and the spirited drawings of ogres, fairies, and giants are freely and finely engraved by Mr. W. Hollidge. Mr. Henderson, of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, publishes these capital gift-books.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE CONSULTATION."

In this picture, by the eminent German artist Vautier, we see the client and the lawyer seriously examining a disputed claim, under the title-deeds which the lawyer holds in one hand, and which he peruses with an air of close attention. The letter in his other hand may be one from the attorney on the opposite side. With these materials for litigation it will hardly be creditable to his professional sagacity if a case be not prepared for trial in court, and we hope that the bill of costs may yield him an ample reward for his trouble. The worthy farmer or small country-town tradesman, who has tucked up his trousers for a walk along four miles of muddy road to consult this learned gentleman will get much interesting occupation for his thoughts, and an exciting topic of conversation with his friends and neighbours. He may eventually, perhaps, get his wits sharpened, or his eyes opened, by his experience of the law, in a degree well worth the money he will spend.

THE KASHGAR STORY-TELLER.

Another of Captain E. F. Chapman's interesting sketches, made while he accompanied Sir T. Douglas Forsyth's diplomatic mission to the sequestered States of Kashgar and Yarkund, in Central Asia, is this week presented to our readers. The following are Captain Chapman's remarks upon the subject:—

"The professional story-teller may be said almost to have disappeared from the stage of European life; if he may still be met with in Spain or Hungary, his influence has been lost even there through the wider circulation of books and more general education. Amongst Mohammedans, however, and more especially amongst those of Central Asia, the story-teller is an individual of no small importance. He can at all times assemble a respectable audience, whether his theme be the greatness of Genghiz Khan and Timour, or the prophets, saints, and heroes of Islam are put forward in his recitals. Here in Eastern Turkestan, where something of the theatrical instincts of China has spread amongst the people, the relater of deeds of heroism or of the miracles performed by the saints is considered of small account unless the colouring of histrionic talent be added to the mere telling of the tale.

"A large space in the bazaar is usually cleared when a genuine artist is got hold of, and if he knows his work he very soon secures the rapt attention of his hearers. This done, there is no flight of fancy too high—no complicated plot too difficult for him to work out. The heroes of his romances are not ordinary heroes, such as the modern novelist describes; his fair ones are not common beauties; but his wonders have, at any rate, this charm—that they are thoroughly believed in. If he has any claim to the talent he professes, his profits and his popularity, until he starts on his travels or until his stories are exhausted, are matters of certainty."

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD OFFICES.

On the Victoria or Middlesex Thames Embankment, between the Temple steam-boat pier and the Metropolitan Railway station, are the new chief offices of the London School Board. This building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, constructed of Portland stone inlaid with red brick, and is 90 ft. in height from the basement to the dormer; the design was furnished by Mr. G. F. Bodley, architect to the Board. The building is four stories high, and is laid out as follows:—The basement comprises the living and sleeping apartments of the care-taker, culinary department for use of the board, heating apparatus, and fireproof deed and stationery room; on the ground floor the entrance rises with a noble flight of steps from the Embankment through a large porch, surmounted by pediments and shields supported by pilasters, leading into a wide and lofty vestibule, flanked on each side with the rooms of the chairman, vice-chairman, and officers of the various departments. On the first floor is the board-room, 50 ft. long, 28 ft. wide, and 27 ft. high, with a strangers' gallery capable of seating 200 persons, together with two committee-rooms and office of the Clerk to the Board. The second and third floors respectively are occupied by the architect's and statistical surveyor's departments, the whole being reached by a double spiral staircase peculiar and unique in its construction. The building operations have been superintended by Mr. Nicholls, clerk of works.

WRECK OF THE CHUSAN.

The seaport of Ardrossan, on the Ayrshire coast, was the scene of a lamentable disaster in the late violent north-westerly gale. This was the wreck of the fine new steamer Chusan, a vessel just started in the China trade. She was of 3590 tons burden, with engines of 300-horse power nominal; her length between perpendiculars was 300 ft.; breadth moulded, 50 ft.; breadth over sponsons, 83 ft.; and depth, moulded, 13 ft. Built by Messrs. John Elder and Co., at Govan, near Glasgow, she was launched on Sept. 13 for the Chinese Steam Navigation Company, the London agents of which are Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. In appearance she resembled the American river steamers. She had a large beam-engine set high upon the deck, and was altogether of peculiar construction. She was under the command of Captain Johnstone. Having cleared from Glasgow for Shanghai on the 6th inst., she had to put back from Waterford to the Clyde for repairs. But she was overtaken by the storm, and, being unable to contend with the gale, was run for Ardrossan harbour. While endeavouring to take the harbour on the morning of Wednesday week, about five o'clock, she was dashed on the Crinan Rock, about fifty yards from the pier head.

The pilot, Mr. R. Moir, of Greenock, gives the following account of this misadventure:—"We were making for Ardrossan from the south-westward, and the wind was carrying us to leeward, broadside on; but we used the most strenuous efforts to get the vessel's head right into the harbour. The entrance is a very dangerous one at any time, even with a vessel that steers well, but with the Chusan the risk was dreadful. The squalls were coming down on her from all directions, catching her big paddle-boxes and the great covering of her boilers like big sails; and I saw that the only possibility of getting in was by working her engines ahead and astern, and to allow her to drift broadside in. I verily believe we should have managed that; but, by some unfortunate defect or oversight, the engines would not work reversely by steam, and the working of the valves had to be done by manual labour. While the vessel was manoeuvring in this way she was struck by a sea and borne onwards; but, instead of the stem remaining fast on the rock and the stern slowing in, as we had calculated, the vessel parted, the after portion sunk, and the fore compartment floated into harbour. Even then, had the people on shore been able to work the rocket apparatus, not a person on board need have been lost, as we were quite close to the pier. I had kept to my post all the time, and was left in the after portion of the vessel,

along with the captain's son, Miss Elliot, the second engineer, the mate, and the purser. I was the last man that was got off the wreck alive. I was in a very exhausted condition, for I had been clinging to the masthead for nearly two hours, and by that time had scarcely any clothes on. I had been two or three times nearly swept away."

Nine lives were lost in the wreck, one being that of Captain Johnstone, whose body has drifted ashore. The sketch we have engraved was taken on the day after the storm. In this view the small rock near the steamer is part of the Crinan rock. The island with a tower, in the middle distance, is the Horse Island. The island of Arran appears in the distance.

Several other shipwrecks on the western coast of Scotland, and some in the Bay of Biscay and in the North Sea, took place last week. The Magic, of London, a fine vessel in the China trade, commanded by Captain Smith, had gone round from Dundee through the Pentland Firth, and was lost near the Hebrides. All on board perished; some bodies have been washed ashore. The steam-ship Mary, bound from Glasgow to Trinidad, foundered in the Bay of Biscay. She encountered a heavy gale for some days, and on the Wednesday afternoon parted amidships and sank. The captain and five of the crew got into one boat, five others into another, the remainder of the crew of twenty had to trust to spars which came away from the sinking ship, and were soon drowned. The captain, in trying to jump from one boat to the other, perished, and some others were drowned. Three of the men succumbed to cold and exposure. The remaining men were brought into Falmouth. We also hear news of the foundering in the Irish Channel of the barque Adgellus, of Liverpool. One of the seamen, who was entangled in the rigging, went down with the vessel. The captain and the rest of the crew escaped in the long boat, and succeeded in reaching Morecambe Bay.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanac.")

During the early morning hours of the 5th the Moon will be near to the planet Mars; she will be near to Jupiter on the 6th, Mercury on the 10th, Venus on the 12th, and near to Saturn during the evening of the 15th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 1st	at 0 minutes	after 2h. in the morning.
New Moon	" 9th	" 34	" 5 morning.
First Quarter	" 17th	" 54	" 1 morning.
Full Moon	" 23rd	" 34	" 5 afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 30th	" 29	" 6 afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 22nd, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 7th.

MERCURY is an evening star at the beginning of the month, setting on the 5th at 4h. 53m. p.m.; on the 10th at 4h. 34m. p.m., or 15m. after sunset; from the 14th day to the end of the year this planet sets in daylight. On the 16th he rises at 6h. 59m. a.m., or 22m. before the Sun, and on the 26th day at 5h. 43m. a.m., or 1h. 54m. before the Sun, and is favourably situated for observation. He is stationary among the stars on the 4th, near the Moon on the 10th, in his ascending node on the 14th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 15th, in perihelion on the 18th, and is, a second time this month, stationary among the stars on the 25th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 6th day at 5h. 38m. p.m., or 1h. 14m. after sunset; on the 16th at 5h. 16m. p.m.; and on the 26th at 4h. 43m. p.m., or 45m. after sunset. She is at her greatest brilliancy on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 12th, and stationary among the stars on the 18th.

MARS is a morning star, rising at 3h. a.m. on the 7th; at 2h. 56m. a.m. on the 17th, or 4h. 27m. before sunrise; at 2h. 53m. a.m. on the 27th, or 4h. 46m. before sunrise; and at 2h. 50m. a.m. on the last day. He is due south in the middle of the month at 8h. 53m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th.

JUPITER is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 4h. 36m. a.m., or 2h. 29m. before sunrise, which interval increases till the 17th day, when he precedes sunrise by 3h. 15m.; he rises on the 27th day at 3h. 40m. a.m., or 3h. 59m. before the Sun. He is due south in the middle of the month at 9h. 41m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 6th.

SATURN is an evening star, setting at 10h. 9m. p.m. on the 14th, at 9h. 33m. p.m. on the 14th, and at 8h. 57m. p.m. on the 24th. He is due south in the middle of the month at 5h. 7m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th.

A memorial bust of the late Lord Colonsay, the first Scotch lawyer transferred to the House of Lords for the special purpose of being made a member of the Supreme Court of Appeal, was unveiled on Wednesday, by the Duke of Argyll, at Inverary. Lord Selborne was also present, and spoke in laudatory terms of the late distinguished lawyer.

Professor Tyndall gave a lecture at Manchester, last Wednesday night, on Crystalline and Molecular Forces. In the course of his address he strongly deprecated the idea that the scientific investigation of nature necessarily produced scepticism; and he repudiated the charge of Atheism that had been brought against him.

The annual meeting of the United Towns Association of Licensed Victuallers was held at Birmingham on Wednesday. The more important provisions of the new Licensing Act were glanced at, and opinions were expressed that the working of the Act would not be satisfactory until the Government had established uniform hours of closing throughout the country.

A bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the fund for extinguishing a debt of about £2500 remaining on the Brighton Hospital for Sick Children was opened in the Dome and Corn Exchange on Tuesday, remaining open all the week. The two large rooms were beautifully decorated, the Dome being devoted to the bazaar proper, which consisted of twenty-one stalls, covered with magnificent articles of ornament and use, and presided over by ladies. The Corn Exchange was fitted up as a theatre, in which amateur dramatic entertainments, concerts by distinguished artists and amateurs who gave their services, and conjuring and athletic performances by the members of the local athletic club took place. Amongst the patrons of the bazaar were Princess Christian, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck.

A testimonial, valued at 220 gs., was last Saturday presented to Baron Dimsdale, the Conservative member for the borough of Hertford from June, 1866, to the last general election. The presentation was made by the Marquis of Salisbury, who took occasion to comment upon the severe labour now exacted from members of the House of Commons.—A meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Lincoln, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of presenting Mr. John Hinde Palmer, Q.C., late M.P. for Lincoln, with an address in appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Liberal cause while their member. It will be remembered that at the late election Mr. Palmer was defeated by the Conservative candidate, Colonel Chaplin. The memorial, which consisted of a beautifully illuminated address, signed by 1190 Liberals and inclosed in a carved oak casket, was presented by Mr. Ruston.



A PROFESSIONAL STORY-TILLER AT KASHGAR.



THE ST OSYTH, OF THE ORIENT LINE FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA.



NEW OFFICES OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD, THAMES EMBANKMENT.



THE RECENT GALE: WRECK OF THE CHUSAN AT ARDROSSAN.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

By the *Wreck Register* for the first six months of 1873 it is shown that during that space of time 1206 ships were either wrecked or damaged, and 728 lives were lost, on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

An explosion took place at some gunpowder-mills at Roslin, near Edinburgh, yesterday week; but no person was injured, and the damage done was not great.

Jane Faulkner, a domestic servant, who was severely injured in the Thorpe railway collision, died in Norwich Hospital on Wednesday. Her death is the twenty-sixth that has resulted from the disaster.

There has been a desperate poaching affray in Herefordshire. At an early hour on Saturday morning the keepers and watchers upon Foxley estate (the Rev. Mr. Davenport's) met an armed band of poachers as they were leaving the preserves with a booty of hares and pheasants. Preece, the head keeper, called upon the poachers to stand and deliver up their game; but they refused, and began throwing stones at the keepers. They closed upon them, upon which the poachers pointed fowling-pieces at the breasts of their opponents. Preece was shot in the elbow, and another keeper received a charge in his knees. Preece, being armed, then shot in the head the man who fired the first gun, and he fell, but the poachers rescued him from the keepers. A regular fight ensued, during which the poachers fired seven shots. The poacher who was shot was, while being supported by his fellows, knocked down by a stone thrown by a watcher. After a terrible hand-to-hand fight, the poachers defeated the keepers and carried off their wounded men. Two men are in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the affray.

A collision between two passenger-trains took place at Guide Bridge, near Preston, yesterday week, and nine persons are reported to have been injured, though not seriously.—On Tuesday, while a passenger-train was going at considerable speed in a cutting near Holytown station, on the Caledonian Railway, it ran into a luggage-train. The van of the goods-train was smashed, and the engine ran on the top of the next truck, which was also damaged. The passengers were much shaken, but, beyond cuts and bruises, sustained no injury. The line was blocked all day. The weather was foggy.

Corporal Robert Morrison, of the 79th Highlanders, having been tried by court-martial at Aldershot for desertion from several regiments, the sale of his kit, and other offences, and being found guilty, has been sentenced to be reduced to the ranks and to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

The station of the Great Western Railway at Landore Junction, near Swansea, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday.—Damage to the estimated amount of £5000 was caused by a fire which broke out yesterday week in the coal stores of the Alliance Gas Company at Dublin.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the cotton-mill of Messrs. Haigh and Son, at Over, in Cheshire. Some of the workpeople were unable to escape, and nine of them were burnt to death in the building, a woman was killed in jumping out of a window, and a child by being thrown out.—A fatal fire took place, early on Sunday morning, at Bridlington Quay, by which a house and shop in Garrison-street, occupied by Mr. Boden, manager of the Seawall Parade, and Mr. Homberg, perfumer, were totally destroyed. One of Mr. Boden's children was burnt to death, and he and the rest of his family had a very narrow escape of their lives.—A fire has occurred at George Town, Massachusetts, causing damage to the extent of 250,000 dol.—There has been a terrible conflagration at Titlis. The theatre and a hundred shops were utterly gutted.

The crew of the *Natmo* schooner, bound from Moulmein for Mauritius, are reported to have mutinied in the Bay of Bengal, and killed the mate, severely wounded the master, and then scuttled the ship. The master, with his wife and family and part of the crew, were picked up by the barque *Moorhill*, on Sept. 19.

The Earl of Strathmore, on Monday, received the freedom of Dundee as an expression of the esteem entertained for his character, and as indicating the approbation of the community on the honour which has been conferred on him by his elevation to the lord lieutenant of the county. The ceremony took place in the Albert Hall, in presence of a large assemblage of the leading citizens. Several members of the Strathmore family, including the Countess, witnessed the proceedings. Provost Cox made the presentation. The document was in parchment, and was inclosed in a solid silver casket, which bore a suitable inscription. In the evening his Lordship was entertained to dinner by the Corporation.

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THE CAWNPORE MEMORIAL, NEAR THE SITE OF THE MASSACRE BY NANA SAHIB IN 1857.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE MEMORIALS.

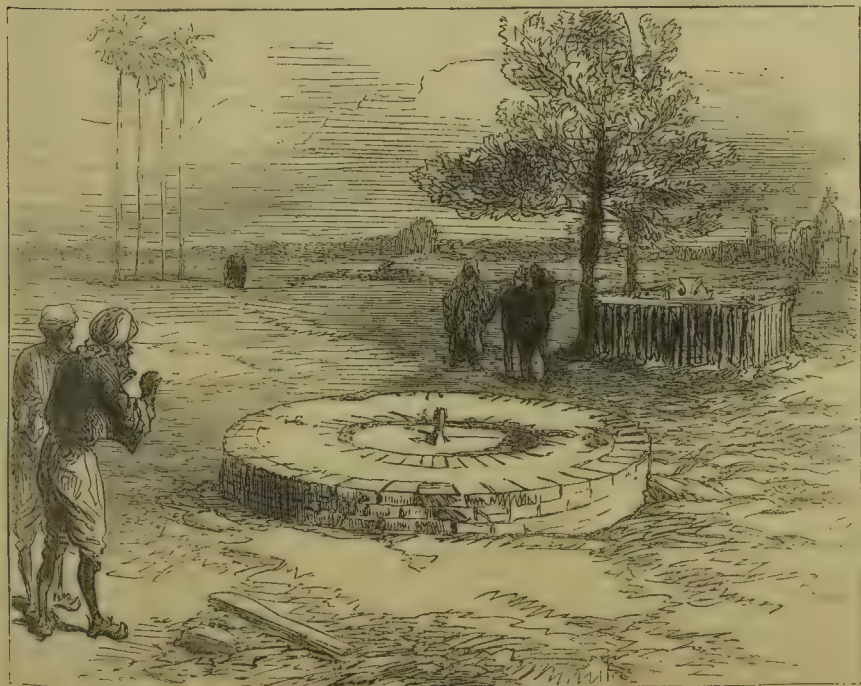
The surrender or capture of the fugitive Nana Sahib, Dhoondoo Punth Rajah of Bithoor, whose life has been justly forfeit, during the past seventeen years, for crimes of great enormity, was reported towards the end of last week. A person calling himself Nana Sahib has actually given himself up to our ally, the Maharajah Scindia at Gwalior, confessing his share in the mutiny or rebellion of 1857, but denying that he ordered the slaughter of our people at Cawnpore. He says that he has

been wandering about many years in Bhootan and Assam. This man is now in British custody, and awaits the proof of his identity, which some doubt. Bala, the brother of Nana Sahib, is also said to have been captured.

The following description of the present state of the places at Cawnpore memorable for the horrid massacre of so many Englishmen and their wives and children, seventeen years ago, is borrowed from a letter of the *Daily News*' special correspondent in India, which appeared last Monday.

The drive from the railway station to the European canton-

ments is pleasant and shaded. At a bend in the road comes into view a broad, flat, treeless parade-ground. This plain lies within a circle of foliage, above which, on the south-eastern side, rise the balconies and flat tops of a long range of barracks built in detached blocks, while around the rest of the circle the trees shade the bungalows of the cantonment. Near the centre of this level space is an irregular inclosure defined by a shallow sunk wall and low quickset hedge, and in the middle of this inclosure rises the ornate and not wholly satisfactory structure known as the "Memorial



THE WELL AT CAWNPORE AS IT WAS IN 1860.



THE SUTTEE CHOWRAHI, OR MASSACRE GHAUT, CAWNPORE.

Church." It is built on the site of the old dragoon hospital, which was the very focus of the agony of the siege. The outline of the famous earthwork is almost wholly obliterated; only in places is it to be dimly recognised by brick-discoloured lines, and a low raised line on the smooth maidan. The inclosure now existing has no reference to the outlines of the intrenchment. That inclosure, when entered, is found to be littered with the appliances of building, piles of bricks, puddles of mortar, and baulks of timber; for the "Memorial Church" has lapsed into the hands of the Public Works Department, and, although seventeen years have elapsed since the tragedy and the heroism it is meant to commemorate, it is still unfinished. But, littered as it is, there is much of deep interest inside this inclosure. We come first on a railed-in memorial tomb bearing an inscription in raised letters, on a cross let into the tessellated pavement. "In three graves within this inclosure lie the remains of Major Edward Vibart, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, and about seventy officers and soldiers who, after escaping from the massacre at Cawnpore on June 27, 1857, were captured by the rebels at Sheorapore and murdered on July 1." The inmates of these graves were originally buried elsewhere, and were removed hither when the inclosure was formed. In another part of the inclosure is a raised tomb, the slab of which bears the inscription—"This stone marks a spot which lay within Wheeler's intrenchment, and covers the remains and is sacred to the memory of those who were the first to meet their death when beleaguered by mutineers and rebels, in June, 1857." Two only lie in this grave, Mr. Murphy and a lady who died of fever. These two perished on the first day of the siege, and had the privilege of being decently interred within the precincts of the intrenchment. After the first day of the siege there was scant leisure for funeral rites. To find the last resting-place of the remaining dead of this siege we must quit the inclosure and walk across the maidan to a spot among the trees by the roadside under the shadow of No. 4 Barrack. There was an empty well here when the siege began; three weeks after, when the siege ended, this well contained the bodies of 250 British people. With daylight the battle raged around that sepulchre; but when the night came the slain of the day were borne thither with stealthy step and scant attendance. Now the well is filled up, and above it, inside a small, ornamental inclosure, formed by iron railings, rises a monument which bears the following inscription:—"In a well under this inclosure were laid by the hands of their fellows in suffering the bodies of men, women, and children who died hard-by during the heroic defence of Wheeler's intrenchment when beleaguered by the rebel Nana." Below the inscription is this apposite quotation from Psalm cxli.:—"Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But mine eyes are unto Thee, O God the Lord." At the corners of the flower plot are small crosses bearing individual names. One commemorates Sir George Parker, the cantonment magistrate; a second, Captain Jenkins; a third, Lieutenant Saunders and the men of the 84th Regiment; a fourth, Lieutenant Glanville and the men of the Madras Fusiliers.

The Memorial Church is in the form of a cross, and when finished will be a handsome structure as regards its interior. It will always be interesting by reason of its site and of the memorial tablets on the walls of its interior. In the left transept is a tablet "To the memory of the Engineers of the East Indian Railway, who died and were killed in the great insurrection of 1857. Erected in affectionate remembrance by their brother Engineers in the North-West Provinces." On the left side of the nave are several tablets. One is to the memory of poor young John Nicklen Martin, killed in the boats at Suttee Chowrah Ghaut. Another commemorates three officers, two sergeants, two corporals, a drummer, and twenty privates of the 34th Regiment killed at the (second) battle of Cawnpore on Nov. 28, 1857; that day on which the Gwalior contingent, seduced into rebellion by Tantia Topee, made itself so unpleasant to General Windham, the "Cawnpore Runners," and other regiments of that officer's command. A third is "To the memory of E. G. Chalwin, 2nd Light Cavalry, and his wife Louisa, who both perished during the siege of Cawnpore in July, 1857. These are they which came out of great tribulation." A fourth commemorates Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Hensley, of the 82nd Foot, also victims of the Gwalior contingent. In the right of the nave there is a tablet "Sacred to the memory of Philip Hayes Jackson, who, with Jane, his wife, and her brother, Ralf Blyth Croker, were massacred by rebels at Cawnpore on 27th June." Another is to Lieutenant Angelo, of the 16th Grenadiers Bengal Native Infantry, who also fell in the boat massacre; and a third is to the memory of the gallant Stuart Beatson, who was Havelock's Adjutant-General, and who, dying as he was of cholera, did his work at Pandoo Nuddee and Cawnpore in a dhoolie. In the right transept are tablets in memory of the officers of the Connaught Rangers and of the officers and men of the 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment, "who fell in defence of Lucknow and Cawnpore and in the subsequent campaign"—fourteen officers and 448 "women and men." And here, too, is perhaps the most affecting memorial of any—a tablet "In memory of Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Wainwright, Miss Wainwright, Mrs. Hill, forty-three soldiers' wives, and fifty-five children murdered in Cawnpore in June, 1857."

There are few to whom the details of that fell scene are not familiar. What a contrast between the turmoil and devilry of it and the serene calmness of the all but solitude the Ghaut now presents! On the knolls of the further side snug bungalows nestle among the trees, under the verandah of one of which a lady is playing with her children. The village of Suttee Chowrah, on the bluff on the left of the Ghaut, where Tantia Topee's sepoys were concealed, no longer exists; a pretty bungalow and its compound occupy its site. The little temple on the water's edge by the Ghaut is slowly mouldering into decay; on the plaster of the coping of its river wall you may see the marks of the treacherous bullets. The stair which, built against its wall, led down to the water's edge has disappeared. Tantia Topee's dispositions for the perpetration of the treachery could not now succeed, for the Ganges has changed its course, and there is deep water close in shore at the Ghaut. In the stream nearest to the Oude side the river has cast up a long narrow island, in the fertile mud of which melons are cultivated where once whistled the shot from the guns on the Oude side of the river. A Brahmin priest is placidly sunning himself on the river platform of the temple, over the dome of which hangs the foliage of a peepul tree. A dhole is washing the shirts of a sahib in the stream that once was dyed with the blood of the sahibs. There is no monument here of the terrible tragedy.

The scene of the massacre lies some distance higher up the river. As we cross the Ganges Canal, the native city lying on our left, there rises up before us the rich mass of foliage that forms the outer screen of the beautiful Memorial Gardens. The hue of the greenery would be sombre but for the blossoms which relieve it, emblem of the Divine hope which mitigated the gloom of despair for our countrywomen who perished so cruelly on this spot. Of the Beebeeghur, the term by which among the natives is known the bungalow where the massacre was perpetrated, not one stone now remains on another, but neither its memory nor its name will be lost for all time. Natives are strolling in the shady, flower-bordered

walks of the Memorial Gardens, the prohibition which long debarred their entrance having been wisely removed. In the centre of the garden rises, fringed with cypresses, a low mound, the summit of which is crowned by a circular screen, or border, of light and beautiful open-work architecture. The circular space inclosed is sunk, and from the centre of this sunk space there rises a pedestal on which stands the marble presentment of an angel. There is no need to explain what episode in the tragic story this monument commemorates; the inscription round the capital of the pedestal tells its tale succinctly indeed, but the words burn. "Sacred," it runs, "to the perpetual memory of the great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondoo Punth of Bithoor; and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below on the 15th day of July, 1857." A few paces to the north-west of the monument is the spot where stood the bungalow in which the massacre was done; and now, where the sight they saw maddened our countrymen seventeen years ago to a frenzy of revenge, there bloom roses and violets. And a step further on, in a thicket of arbor vitae trees and cypresses, is the "Memorial Churchyard," with its many nameless mounds, for here were buried not a few who died during the long occupation of Cawnpore, and in the combats around it. Here there is a monument to Mr. Thornhill, the Judge of Futteghur, Mary his wife, and their two children, who perished in the massacre. Mr. Thornhill was one of the men brought out from the bungalow and shot earlier in the afternoon than the women's time came. Another monument bears this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the women and children of the 32nd, this monument is raised by twenty men of the same regiment, who were passing through Cawnpore, Nov. 21, 1857." An officer who formerly belonged to the company lays a stone to the memory of the women and children of the first company 61st Bengal Infantry, and among the tombstones are those of gallant Douglas Campbell of the 78th, Woodford of the second battalion Rifle Brigade, and Young of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry.

Our well-known travelling artist, Mr. William Simpson, was in India two or three years after the massacre. He made the sketches we have now engraved, showing the appearance, at that time, both of the Well at Cawnpore and the Slaughter Ghaut. He writes of them as follows:—

"On my visiting the well in 1860 it remained in the same condition as at the time of the massacre. It was an ordinary brick well, similar to those common in that and other parts of India. The mouth was circular, and built a foot or two above the surface of the ground. The portion not occupied by the bodies had been filled up with earth, and was then built over level with the mouth. But in 1860, three years after the event, the decay of the bodies had caused the top to sink a few inches. At one side was the small Iona cross, of red sandstone, erected in memory of the women and children of the 32nd Regiment. This monument is shown in the Illustration. There was another flat stone, but not seen in my sketch, on the other side. It bore the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the women and children of the late ill-fated first company 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery, who were slaughtered near this spot by the mutineers, on July 16, 1857. This monument is erected by a non-commissioned officer who formerly belonged to the first company 6th Battalion. 'Spare thy people, O Lord; and give not thine heritage to reproach, that the heathen should rule over them: wherefore should they say among the people, Where is their God?' Joel ii. 17. 'Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice: for the Lord will do great things.' Joel ii. 21."

"At that time, in 1860, it was under consideration what to do with the spot. A commemorative church was one of the proposals, but this was given up. At last it was settled that the well should be built over and the place inclosed. Colonel Yule, of the Bengal Engineers, produced a design for a screen in Gothic, octagonal in plan, which was approved of and carried out. Lord and Lady Canning (Lord Canning had been Governor-General during the time of the mutiny) commissioned, at their own expense, Baron Marchetti to produce a figure in white marble. The top of the well, having been covered over with a structure of ornamental design, formed the base for this statue—the Angel of Pity. The space around, for some distance, was laid out as a public garden, and is now the promenade of Cawnpore.

"The Slaughter Ghaut at Cawnpore, as I saw it in 1860, is shown in another sketch. This was known before as the Suttee Chowrah Ghaut till the fearful event of 1857 had fixed upon it the now historical appellation of 'The Slaughter Ghaut.' It is on the south side of Cawnpore, and in this view the spectator is looking down the Ganges. A path led from Wheeler's intrenchment almost straight to this point, passing under the wall of the temple. By this the victims were marched to be embarked in the boats—large native barges, the same as those seen in my sketch. To the south of the temple are gardens, with places on the banks to raise water from the river for irrigation. All along here men were concealed, who, at a given signal, as soon as the embarkation commenced, began the murderous fusillade, from which four men only escaped. An order had been given to spare the women, who were marched away to a house near the well, where they remained till their slaughter, which followed some weeks later."

On Sunday the Venerable John Richard Darley, D.D., Archdeacon of Ardagh, was consecrated Bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony took place in Armagh Cathedral, the Lord Primate being assisted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and the Bishop of Meath.

M. Menier's hot-air balloon came to an untimely end while being inflated for further experiments. The breeze which was blowing caused several accidents, and M. Menier ordered the inflation to be suspended in consequence. An awkward pull at the network was followed by a split which extended to the top of the balloon, and rendered it useless.

Earl Fortescue, who is president of the Western Provident Institution, remarks, in a letter, that the matter of life assurance is in an improving state. Pointing to the variations in the death-rates of urban and rural populations, and the causes by which they are affected, he contends that the members of friendly societies have reason to be good sanitary reformers.

It seems that we were wrong in stating last week that the narrow gauge is to replace the broad gauge on the Bristol and Exeter Railway. A correspondent kindly forwards the resolution come to by the directors, which runs thus:—"In consequence of the continued extension of the narrow gauge in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bristol and Exeter system, the board has decided that it is expedient to lay down a third rail on those portions of the main line between Bristol and Exeter where the gauge is not already mixed, and to deal with the branches hereafter, from time to time, as experience may show to be desirable."—The Bristol and Exeter Railway Company has decided to construct a loop-line to branch off from the main line, and take in Weston-super-Mare.

FINE ARTS.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The Winter Exhibition of Oil Pictures at this gallery seems to us to possess less interest and character than usual. The committee appear to have adopted the kindly-intentioned but mistaken policy of exhibiting the greatest possible number of canvasses on the walls. It is impossible that upwards of 400 pictures can all be fairly visible in so small a gallery. Moreover, it is evident that a picture, though of manifestly superior merit, has small chance of a place on "the line," if it exceeds certain very limited dimensions. The natural consequences are that the younger members of the artistic profession, who constitute the mass of the exhibitors here, and who have still to form their style and win their spurs, are encouraged to adopt a restricted scale for their efforts, with inevitable littleness of execution and (as too often happens) corresponding narrowness of conception. We have never seen so few works of mark in the room. There is, indeed, not one picture of unquestionable importance. Fewer artists of established reputation are represented than on any former occasion, and the works sent in by them and by the younger men are in nearly every case of a fragmentary or otherwise unimportant nature. Then, again, the Dudley Gallery has lost the notoriety it possessed some years back as offering a field for experiment, no matter how crude or daring. The Mediaeval, the Classical, the Oriental elements are now far less distinguishable. The utterly diverse aims of our younger artists are, nevertheless, so palpable, the results are so heterogeneous, and there is so entire an absence of that consentaneous effort which can alone constitute a living and growing school that it would be scarcely possible, and certainly not profitable, to attempt to classify the contents. We propose, therefore, simply to submit a few observations on the more noteworthy pictures.

"Un Bivouac de Tirailleurs Algériens" (3), by M. Régamy, is an ably-treated military episode by an artist with whose *verve* our readers are acquainted through the medium of illustrations which have appeared in this Journal. "Haymaking" (5), by L. Smythe—fresh and agreeable. "The Great Fire at the Pantheon, as Seen from Hyde Park" (20), by G. Richmond, R.A.—a city in flames seems to be suggested: the rough directness of the execution is curious as coming from a painter whose method in portraiture is totally dissimilar. "After Rain—Trefriew, North Wales" (30), by J. Aumonier—the swollen waterfall very broadly and powerfully treated. "Sindbad sees a Sail" (31), by E. F. Brehm. "House of the Mufti Sheikh el Mahadi, Cairo" (37), by Frank Dillon—the elaborate detail carefully painted and nice in colour; see also No. 285, "Arabs of the Libyan Desert." "The New Rose" (49), by D. W. Wynfield—a figure-subject very sweet in feeling and harmonious in colour; the smoothness of the textures detracts, however, from the pleasure which the sentiment and technical qualities would otherwise afford. "Roses" (55) is one of three pieces of still-life, by M. Fantin, which strike us as artificial and painty, compared with earlier works. "While the Morning's Cool" (56), one of five landscapes by Frank Walton, which mark a decided advance, particularly in the treatment of grey atmospheric effects. No. 75, by E. Crofts, showing a line of French skirmishers being shelled out of cover behind a hedgerow, is one of the most graphic and able military pieces here, and deserved a place on the line.

"The Postmaster-General's Office, Tangiers" (76), by J. E. Hodgson, is distinguished by the painter's characteristic sense of humour, and suggests obvious contrasts with our own system: the postman is puzzling over the superscription of a letter, which the master has placed in his hands, with an expression which augurs ill for its safe and speedy delivery; another postman or hanger-on of the central office of Tangierene postal intelligence has fallen fast asleep. "Salmon Fishermen Mending Nets" (85), by C. N. Hemy, has great truth and power in the effect—pushed, however, almost to violence. In another picture by Mr. Hemy, "A Lowland Fisherman's Home" (164), the artist (already a student in the school of Leys) seems to have been emulating the young Belgian phenomenon, Henri de Braekeleer, in the aspect of stark reality and unmitigated ugliness. "Ustarily in the Pyrenees" (103) by F. A. Bridgman—the fierce sunlight of the south forcibly rendered, but not without chalkiness. This, and the more elaborate "Interior of a Mosque in Cairo" (305), seem to indicate that the painter has come under the influence of Fortuny and the Hispano-Roman school. "Summer" (104), by C. J. Lewis—one of three landscapes by this artist, more harmonious and less forced in colour than usual. No. 113, by R. Macbeth—a sketch marked by breadth that has too much the air of self-consciousness. "Our Daughter" (139), by A. Hughes—effeminate in conception and lamentably weak, technically considered: this artist sometimes evinces an exquisite sense of refinement, but nothing can atone for such figures as the fat and pinky squire and his wife in the background of this picture. "In the Villa Borghese, Rome" (144), by C. Calthrop—rather a view in the famous grounds of the villa with a ruinous garden balustrade and seat, a mother and child: superbly rich and deep in colour. See, also, No. 397. "Psyche Awakening" (146), by Mr. Poynter—a scenically grandiose but disappointing conception; Psyche awakens to a very blue and impossible world. "Waning Light" (159), by P. R. Morris, presents a nice accord of sentiment between the rustic figures and landscape background. "The Banks of the Styx" (163), by R. S. Stanhope, is a Blake-like composition, marred by the weak drawing and realisation of the figures.

"Dawn and Day" (165), a small sketch by G. F. Watts, is distinguished by the artist's dignity of style; but (a reservation of a kind we seldom have to make in regard to Mr. Watts's works) the conception appears to us rather tame and commonplace. The action of the hands of "Dawn," as she sinks among the blue mists, is too closely repeated in the dismissing gesture of the hands of "Day," as he rises effulgent behind her. "A Westerly Breeze" (207), by Hamilton Macallum—one of three prominently-placed coast-scenes which are effective, but too positive and demonstrative in treatment. "Enough is as Good as a Feast" (216), by G. A. Story—a charmingly-painted picture of a country gentleman in olden costume, seated before a pheasant-pasty, to whom a servant-girl enters, holding a newly-killed pheasant by the legs: the proverb *toujours perdrix* recurs inevitably. "Golden Pippins" (244), by E. H. Fahey; "A Breezy Day" (246), by J. Knight; "Sunny Days" (254), a small landscape study by Alma Tadema; "He won't hurt you" (259), by Heywood Hardy, a little girl holding a mild-looking bloodhound; "Autumn in the Isle of Wight" (269), by Val Prinsep, a peculiarly heavy-handed treatment of landscape; "Glebe Lands" (324), by J. L. Pickering; "Cupid and My Dame" (373), by W. Crane, noticeable for its quasi-classicality, but not technically satisfactory; "Evening" (396) by Madam M. Cazin, a twilight landscape effect rendered with power and solemnity, by, evidently, a student in the school of Corot. "A Fishmonger" (398), by A. Legros, in which this master of tone makes good use, as a focus of colour and tint, of a number of fish ranged on a stall; the concentration of effect is, however, attained by palpably artificial forcing of tone and shadow where in nature there would be light.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert (the third of the series), although devoid of novelty, was full of interest, since it comprised fine performances of Robert Schumann's symphony in C major (one of his representative works); the earliest of the four overtures which Beethoven wrote for his opera, first entitled "Leonora," and afterwards "Fidelio;" Mr. Sullivan's overture "Marmion;" and Mozart's pianoforte concerto in D minor, with Mr. Charles Hallé as pianist, who also played the first of Schumann's "Novellettes," and his "Arabesque," all with that finished neatness of execution for which the player is so eminent. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Otto Alvsleben and Mr. E. Lloyd.

This week's Promenade Concerts, at Covent-Garden Theatre, began with a miscellaneous programme on Monday, when Madame Campobello-Sinico made her first appearance here this season. Wednesday was a Beethoven night, with Sir Julius Benedict as conductor. On Thursday Mr. W. C. Levey's new descriptive fantasia "The Man of War" (for orchestra and chorus) was produced; and yesterday (Friday) was to be a French night. Of these last-named events we must speak next week.

That accomplished pianist Mr. Walter Bache gave a recital at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday afternoon, when he played the following unaccompanied solos:—Mendelssohn's fantasia in F sharp minor, six of Chopin's studies, a "Mazurka-Improvisation" by Dr. Von Bülow; Beethoven's sonata, "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour;" and three detached pieces by Liszt—concluding with Bach's concerto in D minor, with quintet accompaniments. In the concerto Mr. Bache introduced an elaborate cadenza written by Carl Reinecke. In all these works Mr. Bache displayed his highly-cultivated mechanical powers and his thorough knowledge of various schools and styles with marked success. Mr. Santley sang lieder by Schubert and Schumann, skilfully accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Dannreuther. Mr. Bache's eleventh annual (orchestral) concert is fixed for Feb. 25, when Liszt's Psalm (given on a former occasion) will be repeated; the same composer's second pianoforte concerto will be played by the concert-giver, and works by Schubert and Schumann will be performed for the first time in England.

"Elijah" was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Mr. William Carter, who conducted the performance.

Dr. Hans von Bülow gives his first pianoforte recital of the season at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, when the programme will consist entirely of music by Beethoven.

The grand series of concerts announced by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. to be given at the Royal Albert Hall every evening for a lengthened period, will begin on Saturday next. A full orchestra of seventy performers is engaged, headed by that skilful leading and solo violinist, Mr. Pollitzer, together with a large body of choristers. The scheme comprises performances of classical, orchestral, and vocal music, oratorios, and ballet and other popular music, conducted by Mr. Barnby; modern orchestral music, including selections from the works of Richard Wagner, conducted by Mr. Edward Dannreuther; and English music, instrumental and vocal, directed by Mr. John Francis Barnett. A large number of solo vocalists, including some of the most eminent artists of the day, are announced; and among the names of solo instrumentalists are those of Madame Essipoff, Mdle. Krebs, Dr. Hans von Bülow, and Mr. Charles Hallé (pianoforte); Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. Carrodus, Herr Straus, M. Sainton, and Herr Wilhelmj (violin); Signor Piatti (violoncello), and Dr. Stainer and M. Guilment (organ). Besides the conductors already specified, Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Randegger are named in that capacity. According to the present arrangement of the weekly programmes, Monday will be a ballad night, Tuesday an English night, Wednesday a classical night, Thursday will be appropriated to oratorio, Friday to Wagner's music, and Saturday is to be a popular night. Special importance attaches to the oratorio performances from the promised co-operation of Mr. Sims Reeves therein. The opening programme, for Nov. 7, includes the overture and march from Wagner's "Tannhäuser;" Beethoven's choral fantasia, with Miss Agnes Zimmermann as pianist; vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Caravoglia; part-songs; an organ solo, by Dr. Stainer; and other interesting features.

The new musical association which has recently been founded now numbers 125 members, and its meetings will begin next Monday afternoon, at the Beethoven Rooms, 27, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. It is hoped that, later, a permanent home may be found at Burlington House. At the conclusion of the ordinary business of the association, Dr. W. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.C.P., will read a paper "On extending the compass and increasing the tone of stringed instruments;" this will be illustrated by a quartet of stringed instruments fitted with Dr. Stone's and Mr. Meeson's elliptical tension bars. Mr. H. R. Bosanquet, M.A., of King's College, Oxford, has also promised a paper "On temperament, or the division of the octave." The Rev. Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc., Professor of Music at the University of Oxford, has accepted the office of president. The vice-presidents are George Grove, Esq.; John Hullah, Esq.; George A. Macfarren, Esq.; William Spottiswoode, Esq., F.R.S.; and Professor Tyndall, F.R.S. The honorary secretary is Mr. C. K. Salaman.

A special meeting of the stewards for the projected Worcester Festival of 1875 was held in that city on Saturday. There was a large and influential attendance, including Earl Beauchamp, Lord Hampton, Baron Amplett, and many members of county families. The Mayor of Worcester was in the chair. The meeting was held with closed doors, but the effect of their deliberations subsequently transpired. The reply of the Dean and Chapter refusing the use of the cathedral was laid before the stewards by the Mayor, and was strongly protested against. The Dean and Chapter justify their decision by stating that "there is a large and increasing class who are prevented from attending the festivals from a conscientious objection to the system on which they have been conducted for many years." They give as the main grounds for their unanimous decision the following:—"1, That, the cathedral having been completely restored, and the nave as well as the choir being devoted to the purpose of Divine worship, they no longer feel at liberty to transfer the charge and control of it to other hands; 2, that they are of opinion that musical performances which are unconnected with any religious service, and to which admission is given only by purchased tickets, should no longer take place in the cathedral." They add—"At the same time, feeling the importance of keeping up the meetings of the three choirs for the cultivation of sacred music, and of providing (so far as is now necessary) for the interests of the charity to which they have so long contributed, they believe that these objects may be better attained by resorting to the general form under which meetings of the choirs were originally conducted. They propose, therefore, in the month of September next to hold, on two or more days, a festival of religious services, which shall include the performance of

sacred music of a high class by the united choirs, with adequate assistance, vocal and instrumental; and sermons by preachers of eminence, advocating the cause of the charity. They will only add that they see nothing in this proposed change which will necessarily prevent them from still co-operating with the Chapters of Gloucester and Hereford for the support of the charity in which they have a common interest, and for the improvement of sacred music. They trust that this course, when considered by the public, under all the circumstances of the case, will meet with general approval, and that they may obtain the support of the inhabitants of the city and diocese in carrying it out.—(Signed) GRANTHAM M. YORKE, D.D., Dean." Considerable discussion ensued as to the course to be taken. It was represented by several speakers that there is a very strong feeling throughout the three dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester against the decision of the Dean and Chapter. Lord Hampton proposed a protest, or memorial, in the shape of a series of resolutions of remonstrance, answering the different objections raised to granting the use of the cathedral. This was seconded by Mr. Galton, and unanimously adopted. A committee was also appointed, consisting of the Mayor, Lord Hampton, Mr. G. W. Hastings, and Mr. J. W. Isaac, to take any steps that might be necessary, or to confer with the Chapter, if advisable. Earl Beauchamp and Baron Amplett spoke in favour of the maintenance of the festivals in their usual form, and answered the Chapter's objection. The statement that the number of persons who had conscientious objections to the old system was increasing was strongly denied. A public meeting on the question was held in Worcester on Wednesday.

The receipts at the last Gloucester Musical Festival were £244 less than the expenditure, and a call of £2 10s. each is made upon the stewards to supply the deficiency. These gentlemen have held a meeting, under the presidency of Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., at which they discussed the refusal of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to grant the use of the cathedral for next year's festival, and a resolution was unanimously passed expressing their regret at this decision, and their opinion that the proposed change will prejudice the interests of the charity, give great dissatisfaction, and eventually lead to the discontinuance of the festival.

The fine Townhall of Bolton has just been supplied with a magnificent organ, built expressly for it, at a cost of about £4000, by Messrs. Gray and Davison, of London. The instrument has four complete manuals and an independent pedal organ. There are forty-eight sounding stops, twelve couplers, and eleven adjusting pedals; the total number of pipes being 3296. It has the pneumatic action, together with some special mechanical improvements, and the quality of tone is highly spoken of. The power and variety of the instrument were displayed to great advantage at the opening performances given by Mr. W. T. Best last week.

The Carl Rosa English Opera company has been continuing its successful career in the provinces. Among recent features in its programmes was the production at Manchester, last week, of Sir J. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," conducted by the composer.

The Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, has conferred the honourable distinction of Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph upon Sir Julius Benedict.

THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday this theatre reopened, under the conduct of Mr. Stephen Fiske, with a piece entitled "The Black Prince," a new comedy-bouffe in three acts, by Mr. H. B. Farnie, with music by Charles Lecocq. It would appear, however, that there was some mystification in the announcement; for the composer addressed the journals, denying that he had ever composed a work under that title. This, too, is a fact, and requires some explanation. As to the new comedy itself, we may shortly state that it is founded on a French farce, "Le Voyage en Chine," and that Mr. Farnie has treated his theme in his usual light and airy style. But it seems we are indebted to him for more than this—that it is to his musical taste we are indebted for many of the charming airs and duets with which the piece is illustrated. These have been selected from M. Lecocq's unrepresented music, as published by Messrs. Cramer and Co. The theatre, on its reopening, presents an attractive appearance; it has been completely renovated, looks bright and elegant, and we trust will be fashionably patronised. The scenery of the new drama is satisfactory, and it is supported by a respectable company of comedians and vocalists, some of whom are new to us. There is, however, our old friend Mr. John Rouse, who, in the part of Old Cobb, a retired tradesman, gives life and reality to many an absurd scene and ridiculous situation. Next to him may take rank Mr. John Hall, who as Dr. Maresnest, an antiquary, presented a really fine portrait of an eccentric personage, familiar enough to the stage, and always welcome. Miss Selina Dolaro made her first appearance here, and personated the younger daughter of Old Cobb. Miss Nelly Bromley did justice to her elder sister. Mr. Chatterton, as Vivian Gale, R.N., sang well, and personated the character with skill and care; there was, indeed, much earnestness in his acting; and Mr. Norton, as the stuttering Hon. M'Fluense, simulated with some degree of probability the possible Demosthenes of a riper age, provided always that he survives the habit of swallowing the pebbles which he uses to correct his elocution. This is a humorous idea, capitally realised by the actor. Notwithstanding the irregularity of the performance, in all likelihood it will win on audiences, who will gradually find that an agreeable mélange has been provided by which the public will in the long run be benefited. The business of the evening began with an adaptation of the French piece, "Une Corneille qui abat des Noix," under the title of "A Guardian Angel," a part very diligently acted by Mr. J. L. Hall, who, as Rolando Fidget, laboured to amuse "the gods," who, however, refused to be appeased.

STRAND.

When a new and original piece by Mr. H. J. Byron is announced everyone knows what he has reason to expect. However slight the fabric of the new venture, he knows that the cobweb will be skilfully constructed, and, if undisturbed by hostile criticism, will hang safely enough together. "Old Sailors" is evidently intended as a pendant to "Old Soldiers," and is conducted on a similar plan. The development of the idea is exceedingly simple. The scene is laid at Matlock, in Derbyshire. A retired Lieutenant and his old messmate are engaged in staving off the bills of butcher and baker and other too pressing applicants for money. But fortune takes a turn in connection with a love intrigue; and Joe Grill, the old messmate (Mr. C. H. Stephenson), takes advantage of the various chances of the lovesuit for the benefit of Lieutenant Lamb (Mr. Edward Terry). In the course of these transactions we have a picnic on the Derbyshire hills—a capital notion, capitally well realised. Here all the characters are assembled, and the Byronic dialogue grows witty, satirical, and fantastic. At length an aristocratic heiress accepts the hand of a pale-ale brewer, and the whole complication culminates in

a state of things highly favourable to Lieutenant Lamb. The conversation throughout bristles with jocularities; and these were well fired off by the actors. Mr. W. H. Vernon, as Peter Pollard, the brewer, was in his element; and Miss Ada Swanborough, as the heroine, was all that could be desired. The curtain fell to unanimous applause, it being evident that the audience had been thoroughly amused, and that the comedy will prove correspondingly successful.

STANDARD.

Mr. Halliday's version of "Amy Robsart" was revived on Monday, with Mr. James Bennett, Mr. Pennington, and Miss Frances Bouverie, as Varney, the Earl of Leicester, and the heroine. The performance was well received by a full house.

BLICKLING HALL, NORFOLK.

This mansion, the seat of the Marchioness of Lothian, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire during the gale of Wednesday week. It is a place of ancient note and dignity, about one mile north-west of the pretty little town of Aylsham and thirteen miles from Norwich. The manor was owned by Harold, afterwards King of England, in Edward the Confessor's time. When the Domesday survey was made, one part of this manor belonged to Beausoc, Bishop of Thetford; the other moiety was possessed by the Crown. The Conqueror settled the whole town and advowson on the Bishop's see. After this was fixed at Norwich, the Bishop had a palace, or country seat with a park, at this place. It appears from the institution books of the King's itinerant justices that the manor of Blickling was allowed the liberties of lete, or view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, a gallows, a trumbrell or cucking-stool, and free warren. The families of Clere, Dagworth, Erpingham, Fastolf, Boleyn, and Hobart have successively possessed this manor. The Church of St. Andrew, which stands upon an eminence near the hall, and is now being rebuilt by the Marchioness, contains several monuments erected to the memory of distinguished members of each family. The present noble mansion was built by Sir John Hobart, Knt., and completed in 1628. In "Bloomfield's History," vol. vi., p. 399, it is described as "a curious brick fabric, four square, with a turret at each corner; there are two courts, and, with the fine library, elegant wilderness, good lake, gardens, and park, is a pleasant, beautiful seat, worthy the observation of such as make the Norfolk tour." On a progress of King Charles II. into this county, in the year 1671, Stephenson, in his poems, has these complimentary and quaint lines:—

Pastor and Hobart did bring up the meat,
Who the next day at their own houses treat,
Pastor to Oxnead did his Sovereign bring,
And like Arahah, offered as a King.
Blickling two monarchs and two queens has seen.
One king fetched thence, another brought a queen,
Great Townshend of the treats brought up the rear,
And doubly was my Lord Lieutenant there.

The hall is seated in a valley nearly environed with large old trees. The entrance from the court in front is by a bridge of two arches crossing a moat. The general aspect of this massive pile from this court, as well as the bridge, the moat, the turrets, and the curiously-formed gables, has an impressive air of historic antiquity. Blickling is now very expensively fitted up, and contains many grand rooms, in which the ceilings, wainscot, and other ornaments are in general suitable to the character of the whole building. The library measures 125 ft. in length by 22 ft. in breadth, and contains 10,000 volumes. In the various rooms are numerous family portraits and ancient and modern pictures of considerable value. The park and gardens contain about 1000 acres of land. They are adorned with fine old forest trees and one of the finest pieces of water in the kingdom. Its form is that of a crescent, extending about a mile in length and 400 yards in breadth.

The fire on Wednesday week broke out in the morning, about six o'clock, in the buildings on the east side of the front court, which contain Mr. Wells's (the agent's) office, the mess-rooms, and store-rooms and stables. The wind was blowing very strongly from the south-west, and the fire made rapid progress towards the south-east turret of the house, near which are the dining-room and library. The fire-engine belonging to the hall was quickly brought out, a messenger was dispatched to Aylsham, and the fire brigade were very quickly on the way with their new engine from Merryweather's. A number of willing hands assembled, and, with the help of water-carts from the farms in the neighbourhood, three streams of water were played on the burning buildings. The Marchioness of Lothian herself bore an active part in the efforts made to check the flames. By eleven o'clock the fire was, happily, got under, notwithstanding that the wind was blowing a gale nearly the whole time. The strenuous exertions of all the persons assembled were a gratifying proof of the high esteem which the noble Marchioness, by her kind and genial disposition, has gained in the neighbourhood. It is supposed that the fire originated from the chimney of one of the rooms where some workmen had a fire on the previous day. Considerable damage is done to the property, which was insured in the Norwich Union Fire Office.

The view we have engraved is partly drawn from a set of photographs by Mr. W. J. Finch, of Aylsham, photographic artist.

* Henry VIII. married Anne Boleyn from this house, and is said to have come here personally for that purpose.
† Charles II., with his Queen, visited Blickling.

The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., laid the first stone, on Saturday last, of a building designed to be a Church of England day-school in Moss Side.

At a meeting held at Chichester last week, presided over by Lord Leonfield, it was decided to form a County Mendicity Society. Resolutions were spoken to by the Bishop of Chichester, the Duke of Norfolk, Colonel Bartelot, M.P., and others; and it appears that the number of vagrants in Sussex last year was 85 to every 1000 population—a number greatly in excess of the neighbouring counties, where mendicity societies are in operation.

The *Liverpool Post* says that during the hearing of a School Board case at the police court, last week, the mother of a child named Parr stated that she regularly sent the child to a proper school, and in support of that statement she produced the following certificate, purporting to be from the schoolmistress:—"to the shool Board. October the 22, 1874. I do sertfy that Davet Paur Atends my Shool Every day. — MARGRET PILKINSON."

Mr. Holker, the Solicitor-General, presided at the annual dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Association at Preston, on Monday evening; and, in the course of an able and humorous speech, defended "the trade" from the attacks of the Permissive Prohibition Bill people, headed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Melly, and Mr. Rathbone, whom he good-naturedly quizzed as well-meaning fanatics, contending that the legalisation of their scheme would prove a most grinding tyranny upon the whole community.

A RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GIFT.

This elegant piece of ornamental furniture for the writing-table has been graciously sent by her Imperial Highness the Russian Grand Duchess Czarevna, sister of the Princess of Wales, to Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, in John-street, Adelphi. Vice-Admiral Possiet, General Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia and President of the Russian Association for the Rescue of Shipwrecked Crews, wrote to communicate this gratifying present to Mr. Lewis. He stated that he had been commissioned by her Imperial Highness, the Czarevna to convey to Mr. Lewis her sincere thanks for his hearty support and aid to the Russian Life-Boat Society, in ordering, on behalf of the National Life-Boat Institution, the building of many life-boats for the Russian society. As a further token of her Imperial Highness's attention, she wished Mr. Lewis to accept from her this handsome work of art. It is a presse-papier, with a figure representing in silver a white bear on a rock in lapis lazuli. Her Imperial Highness's object in making this present



BLICKLING HALL, LATELY INJURED BY FIRE.



A RUSSIAN IMPERIAL PRESENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

This gift consisted of portraits of himself and Mrs. Bouverie, and costly services of silver and silver-gilt plate, manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Co., of Coventry-street, London. The ceremony of presentation to Mr. Bouverie and his wife took place at Glasgow on Wednesday week—Provost Dickie presiding on the occasion—when Mr. Bouverie, as a veteran member and counsellor, if not exactly a leader, of the Liberal party, made a speech about its present situation. Our purpose here is to notice the silversmith's work, which was of a superior description. It comprised a finely-chased épergne, with baskets and branches, silver gilt; four separate fruit-baskets, eight dessert stands, eighteen plates, and several sets of spoons, knives and forks, with a large silver-gilt shield. The last-mentioned article, which is figured in our Engraving, displays in relief the arms of the allied burghs, Kilmarnock, Rutherglen, Renfrew, Port Glasgow, and Dumbarton, with the arms of the Bouverie family (to which belongs the Earldom of Radnor) emblazoned in the centre of the shield.

MAJOR SARTORIUS, V.C.

The following official notification appears in last Tuesday's *Gazette*:—"War Office, Oct. 26.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for an act of bravery which he performed during the late Ashantee War, as recorded against his name. Major Reginald William



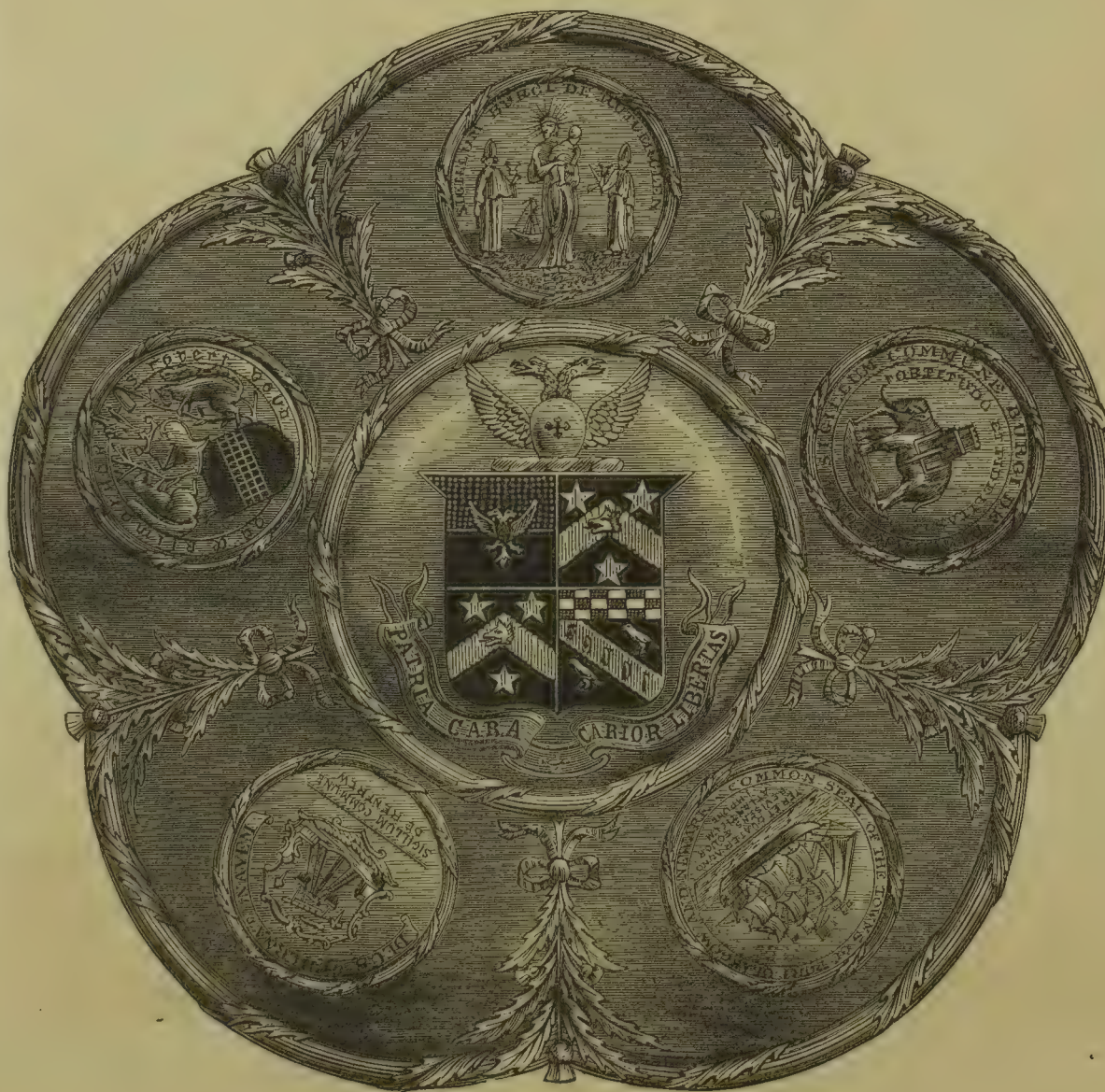
MAJOR SARTORIUS'S DOG.

was to remind Mr. Lewis of the wild nature of the White Sea, where one of the life-boats built in England, under the superintendence of the National Institution, is stationed. It will there bring deliverance to helpless crews who, while following their dangerous occupations, are overtaken by shipwreck or other calamity.

Mr. Lewis has been nearly a quarter of a century the able, diligent, and devoted secretary of this great national institution. He is author of an interesting volume entitled the "History of the Life-Boat and its Work." The institution has been actively and heartily supported by the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Thomas Chapman, Sir Edward Perrott, and others. With their aid Mr. Lewis and its other officers have brought the Life-Boat Institution in every respect to a very high position. Its operations are nearly as much appreciated in distant lands as on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Besides our own colonial empire and America, every maritime country in Europe is in correspondence with it. All these foreign nations establish their means for saving life on the pattern of the English Life-Boat Institution.

THE BOUVERIE TESTIMONIAL.

The Right Hon. E. Pleydell Bouverie, who lost his reelection for the Kilmarnock Burghs in this House of Commons, was presented last week by his former constituents with a handsome testimonial of their esteem.



CHASED SILVER-GILT SHIELD PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. E. P. BOUVERIE, M.P.

Sartorius, C.M.G., 6th Bengal Cavalry, for having during the attack on Abogoo, on Jan. 17 last, removed from under a heavy fire Sergeant-Major Braimah Doctor, a Houssa non-commissioned officer, who was mortally wounded, and placed him under cover." It will be remembered that this gallant officer was attached to the irregular Native African force under the command of Captain Sir J. H. Glover, R.N., which marched from the river Volta, through Akim and East Assin, to invade the kingdom of Ashantee simultaneously with Sir Garnet Wolseley's direct advance from Cape Coast Castle, by way of Prahsu, the Adansi Hills and Amoafu, to the city of Coomassie. Captain Glover took the Ashantee frontier town of Abogoo, or Obogo, on Jan. 16, as mentioned in our Illustrated Narrative of the War, published at the end of March; and a few days later he occupied the important city of Dwabin, the second town of Coffee Calli's empire. From this place he sent on Captain Sartorius, attended only by ten or twenty natives, to reconnoitre the neighbourhood of Coomassie. It was

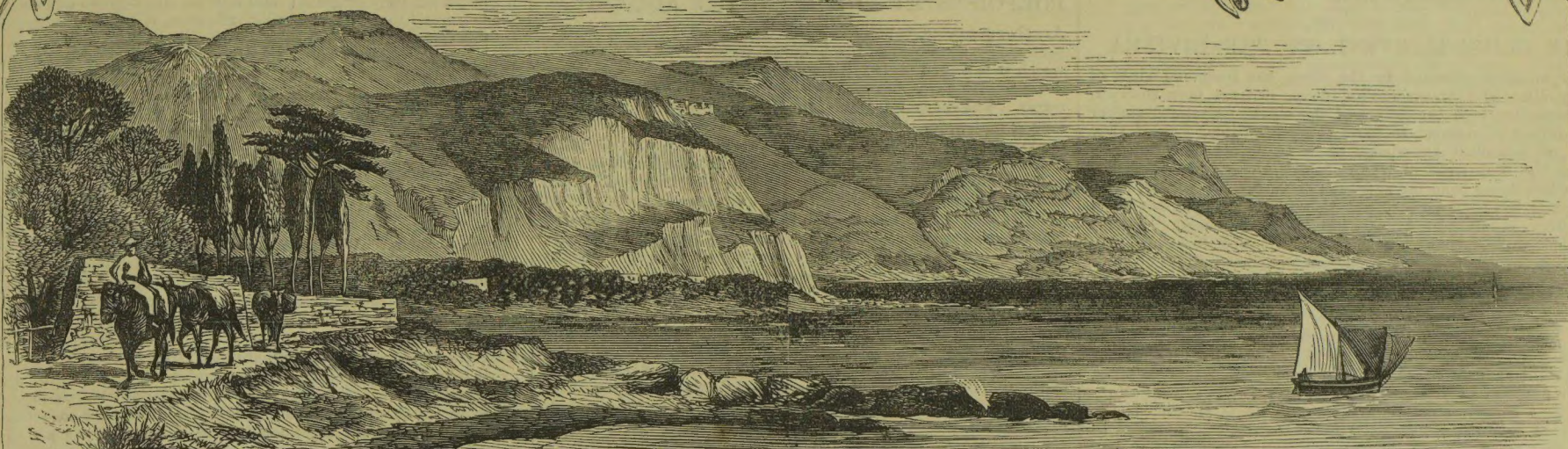
not then known that Sir Garnet Wolseley's force had reached the capital, after defeating the main Ashantee army at Amoafu, and had burnt Coomassie and retired to Fomannah, in the Adansi provinces. The solitary journey, therefore, of Captain Sartorius through the enemy's country in that uncertain state of affairs was an act of great courage. He rode alone through the smoking ruins of Coomassie, not long after that city was abandoned by Sir Garnet Wolseley's troops, and soon arrived safely, with a message from Captain Glover, at the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Fomannah. We gave the portrait of Captain (now Major) Sartorius, as well as those of several other officers who distinguished themselves in that romantic campaign. It will, perhaps, now afford some pleasure to his many friends, and to a great many of our readers, to see a portrait of his favourite dog. The famous thoroughbred Gordon setter bitch, named Bell, which accompanied her master everywhere, on the Gold Coast, had been his faithful attendant during eight or nine years. She had served him as a sportsman in the plains of India, and had crossed the Himalayas, over a pass 19,000 ft. high, to the upland regions of Central Asia, Thibet, and Chinese Tartary. From the last-mentioned country, where foreign travellers are liable to arrest, she was, sharing the fate of her master and his comrade, Lieutenant Poole, R.H.A., brought back prisoner into British territory. While in Africa she was of the greatest



THE CONSULTATION. BY B. VAUTIER.

BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

Olive Harvest on the Riviera

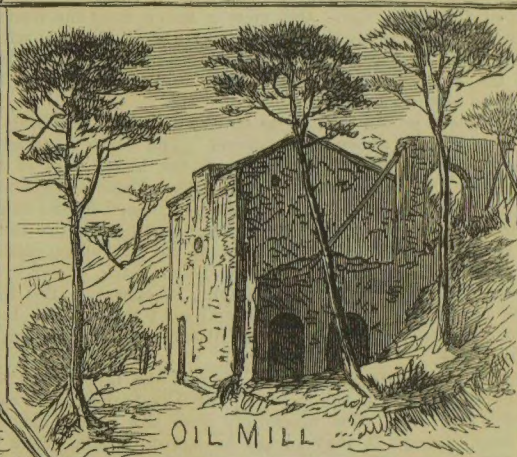


COAST BETWEEN VILLA-FRANCA AND BORDECHERA

TÊTE DU CHIEN, MONACO



INTERIOR OF OIL MILL



OIL MILL



GATHERING OLIVES

C. J. DUFFHAM

use in scattering the natives, who crowd round any European visiting their villages. Upon one occasion, at Accra, during the ceremony of swearing the oath of allegiance on Sir Charles MacCarthy's blue coat, Bell was lying under the table in front of Sir John Glover and his officers. The King of Akim, in his excitement, jumped on the table to shake hands with Sir John. This seemed unusual to Bell, who ran out from under the table and caught his Majesty by the leg, which impressed him very much. She became so well known on that part of the coast that Major Sartorius was called "The dog's master." Her obedience and training were much admired; indeed, she was the pet of the Glover expedition. We believe Major Sartorius will take her back to India with him. The photograph of Bell is by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde.

THE OLIVE HARVEST ON THE RIVIERA.

The symbolism attached to the olive, the imagined view of sunny climes and famous ancient lands—perhaps, more than all, its connection with the scenes of the sacred narrative—render it an object of interest to most English people, even if they have no botanical knowledge or tastes. Yet there are few plants the first sight of which causes more disappointment. Travellers flying from the approach of an English winter, when this plant has been pointed out to them in the neighbourhood of Orange, in Southern France, have often exclaimed, "What! can those dull, big bushes be olive-trees?" Yes, certainly, that describes their appearance in the most northern places of their growth; but, farther southward and eastward, the miles of olive woods that fringe the shore of the Mediterranean have a peculiarly soft charm of their own, and the tree itself attains more noble proportions, with a more picturesque aspect. It occasionally reaches a height of 40 ft. The one seen in the lower right-hand corner of our Illustration (which was sketched on the property of T. Hanbury, Esq., at Mortola, near Mentone) is of considerable dimensions. There is another in the woods at Beaulieu, where our view of the coast commences, so large that the trunk has a diameter, roughly measured, of 9 ft.

The Riviera (we give a view of one part of it) is a strip of the coast lying east and west of Genoa; the former portion called the Riviera di Levante, the latter the Riviera di Ponente. This western part has the milder climate. It commences at the mouth of the river Var. Our view is taken near the western extremity. It includes the tiny principality of Monaco, which extends about half way up the hill, to which the fanciful have given the name of "Tête du Chien." This is seen on the right hand of the view.

The olive is grown in terraces on the hill-sides, reaching an altitude of 2000 ft. above the sea-level. The earth is retained by rough stone walls, as indicated in the lower part of the Illustration. A heavy rain generally necessitates considerable repairs. The long, cool avenues, when enlivened by the bright kerchiefs of a row of women and girls, picking up the fallen fruit, may possibly have struck some of our travelling readers as being very picturesque. The attention of the passer-by is attracted to the scene by voices singing in chorus. But they are not all Patis, these northern Italians; and it may have further occurred to the hearer that distance lends a charm to their melodies.

The mill for pressing the oil (a view of one is given in the small compartment on the right of our Illustration) is a very primitive structure. The machinery is of the rudest description; and, though it may please an artist, would shock an English engineer. The motive power is usually water.

The subdivision of property is so great in this district that one estate sometimes supports but a single olive-tree; and in places where water is scarce the same difficulty occurs, as the neighbouring proprietors have a right to so many hours per week of the spring. But the grinding of the olives is considered of such paramount importance that the whole of the water produced at the spring is reserved for that purpose till after a certain date in the year. Nevertheless, it is an affair of considerable trouble for some of the many owners of the mill (the one in our sketch had eight) and of the trees so to arrange matters that the tank above the mill is full. We suppose the olives gathered and all ready to begin. When once started, the work goes on apace, continuing, not unfrequently, through the night, especially when the finest oil is made.

We are indebted to the "Pharmacographia" of Messrs. Flückinger and Hanbury, recently published by Macmillan, for the following description of the manufacture of the oil:—

"The process for extracting olive oil varies slightly in different countries, but consists essentially in subjecting the crushed pulp of the ripe fruit to moderate pressure. The olives, which are gathered from the trees or collected from the ground in November, or during the whole winter and early spring, are crushed under a millstone to a pulpy mass. This is then put into coarse bags, which, piled upon one another, are subjected to moderate pressure in a screw-press. The oil thus obtained is conducted into tubs or cisterns containing water, from the surface of which it is skimmed with ladles. This is called 'virgin oil.' After it has ceased to flow, the contents of the bags are shovelled out, mixed with boiling water, and submitted to stronger pressure than before, by which a second quality of oil is got. If the fruit is left for a considerable time in heaps it undergoes decomposition, yielding by pressure a very inferior quality of oil, called in French *huile fermentée*. The worst oil of all, obtained from the residue, has the name of *huile tournante* or *huile d'enfer*."

In making this inferior oil, to get additional power a rope is attached to the end of the lever that turns the screw of the press. This is fastened to a spindle (not shown in our view of the interior), the men winding it round until the timbers creak and groan and the spectator wonders that the whole rickety structure does not come to the ground.

The Engraving on the left shows the wooden screw-press. A man is placing the bags filled with the bruised fruit in position. Behind the girl entering with the basket of olives on her head are the stove and boiler for the water. In the background is the revolving stone beneath which the olives are crushed, and the rude machinery connecting it with the exterior water-wheel. The cogs of the wheel shown are simply wooden pegs going through the rim, being driven down as they wear away. In the front of the upper part of the press is a small picture of the Virgin, under whose protection the peasantry place the whole manufacture.

The botanical name of the olive is *Olea Europæa*. It has for its nearest English representative the well-known privet and lilac; but the willow gives one a better idea of its general aspect. We may set aside the Greek legend of the production of the olive by Minerva in her contest with Neptune as to who should produce the most useful object for mankind. Still, it shows the high estimation in which the plant was held by the Greeks at a very remote period. One of the first written records of the olive is Deuteronomy, ch. xxiv., v. 20, showing the early date of its cultivation in Palestine. It appears from the expression, "when thou beatest thine olive-tree," that the mode of detaching the fruit was the same as that now followed in the Riviera. In our Illustration, on the right hand of the lower compartment, a

man is seen doing this, using for the purpose one of the common bamboo-like reeds of the south of Europe. This reed is the *arundo donax* of botanists; but the French name is the *canne de Provence*. There is a supposition that its prevalence in the district gave the name to the town of Cannes. We may mention, as a singular fact in relation to the growth of the olive in the promised land of the Jews, that it does not thrive in Egypt, the land of their oppression. Yet there is no doubt that, if not indigenous to the north of Africa and Spain, it was introduced there long before the Christian era. There is no authentic knowledge of the date of its introduction into the Riviera.

PORPOISES AT THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

Another porpoise, caught in a herring net off Broadstairs, has been safely conveyed to the Brighton Aquarium. The tank in which it is placed is 102 ft. long, and 39 ft. from back to front in its widest part, and contains more than 100,000 gallons of water. The porpoise, therefore, has a space for exercise as long as and wider than a horse-dealer's "ride."

When first caught these animals generally exhibit great timidity, and some of those previously shown at Brighton have injured themselves by rushing against the rockwork when startled by mischievous persons shaking parasols and sticks at them as they swam near to the front glass. But the porpoise just received is already becoming tame, and takes food readily. About a dozen herrings and thirty or forty smaller fish, such as the lesser smelts, are its daily allowance. Of the four porpoises represented in our Illustration, which lived together for a short time in the same tank at the Brighton Aquarium, three were so docile that they would come to their attendant at the sound of a whistle, and take a fish from his hand.

Mr. Henry Lee, writing in *Land and Water* of the habits of the porpoise in confinement, says:—"Few persons, probably, are unaware that the porpoise is not a fish, but a warm-blooded, lung-breathing animal which suckles its young. Its tail is not 'fore and aft,' as in fishes of its shape, but 'athwart-ships'—the flat blade being spread out horizontally, not perpendicularly. The use and effect of this arrangement soon become apparent. The tail is the propelling instrument. With a hardly noticeable alternating pressure upward and downward against the water, it imparts a most graceful undulating movement to the body, which I may compare to a horse's canter, or, still more correctly, perhaps, to the action of a large dog at full speed. I expected to see some little use made of the front fins as paddles; but, even when the animal is in rapid motion, they hang nearly straight down from the sides, and only come into play when it wishes to change its course or to rise to the surface to 'blow.' In the first case a slight alteration in the angle of presentation of the advanced edge of one or other of the fins causes it to act as a rudder, and for the latter purpose both are raised towards a horizontal position, as a bird spreads its wings; the action of the tail is stopped, and with the impetus previously gained the porpoise soars gently to the surface, just so far as to bring the wonderfully-made blow-hole momentarily into contact with the external air; the valve opens, the breath escapes, with a sound between that of a deep sigh and a quiet puff, and without the slightest pause the animal descends again and, having described one long easy curve, continues its course. When it catches a small fish it seizes it by the middle of the body, so that the head and tail project on each side of its mouth, holds it there for a second, as if pressing its teeth into it to partially divide it in pieces and make it flexible, and then swallows it at a gulp, apparently without any effort to turn it lengthwise; but when it takes a herring, or a fish of the same size, it bolts it head-foremost. The pretty creature has a nice, good-natured face, in which I fancy I can often read an expression of pleasure and animation, and is as full of fun and frolic as a Newfoundland pup, galloping along something like a dog after a stick thrown by its master, and tossing up its tail with a romping kick, as a skittish colt throws up its heels in play. If it lives, as I hope it will, it will probably become as tame and docile as a seal; for the porpoise is a very intelligent animal. It has a large brain and acute sensibility."

THE ST. OSYTH.

This new steam-ship leaves the Thames for Melbourne to-day. She is a vessel of the largest class, intended to inaugurate a new era in the trade between this country and the Australian colonies. Although steam-vessels have been for many years employed in this trade, they have been to a certain extent auxiliary. The St. Osyth, however, is a full-powered vessel of 3600 tons gross register, her engines being 500-horse power nominal, capable of indicating 2500 horses. She has been constructed with all the latest improvements tending to make rapid and successful voyages; while the comforts of the passengers have been specially considered. The vessel has been built by C. Mitchell and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and her principal dimensions are—Length overall, 407 ft.; beam, 42 ft.; depth, 30 ft. She is barque-rigged, with full poop and long hurricane-deck amidships, which, being connected by a gangway, form an excellent promenade for passengers. The poop is splendidly fitted up, the saloon extending the full width of the vessel, and the ventilation, both of this and the sleeping-cabins, has been specially attended to. The state rooms are fitted in the most complete manner, even to an electric bell for calling the servants. The engines are by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. They display all the latest improvements for economy. On the run round from the Tyne to London the vessel averaged in speed nearly thirteen knots with upwards of 2000 tons dead weight on board. The vessel is the property of Messrs. Watts, Milburn, and Co., and has been laden in the South West India Dock. She now leaves for her destination, via Cape of Good Hope, as one of Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Orient line of ships, calling at Plymouth to embark mails and passengers.

About £800 was subscribed at a meeting held in Liverpool, last week, towards defraying the cost of a reformatory for Roman Catholic girls.

Sunday was "Hospital Sunday" in Birmingham, and collections were made in all the places of worship in the town on behalf of the General Hospital. The amount contributed shows no falling off as compared with previous years.

General Adye, Director-General of Artillery and Stores, in distributing prizes to successful competitors in the 26th Kent Volunteers, last Saturday, spoke with approval of the Martini-Henry rifle. Mr. Boord, M.P., also addressed the company.

A handsome tablet has been placed in the Brighton council-chamber bearing a list of the gentlemen who have filled the office of Mayor since the creation of the town into a municipality.—A formal opening of the enlarged public baths was celebrated on Monday—the Mayor, Alderman J. L. Bridgen, and several leading residents taking part in the proceedings. The baths committee subsequently entertained the Town Council to lunch at the Pavilion.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

At the time when what may be called the Gladstone pack was shuffled, and the court cards were shifted variously, the plain ones also underwent some changes. For instance, Lord Frederick Cavendish found himself transferred from the Private Secretaryship of the Prime Minister to a Lordship of the Treasury—which was to be, in fact, an adjutantship to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was to double that part with the Premier-ship. It was a decided rise for Lord Frederick, who had long been endeavouring—despite a sort of specific gravity which he possesses—to prove himself to be a rising statesman. Once or twice in the course of his career as a member he has said things to his constituents in the West Riding that were bold, if not particularly original; and now he has been so delivering himself at Clithero (from family influence, it may be supposed that he is nearly as much at home in Lancashire as in Yorkshire), as to lead to a belief that he spoke oracularly and under special inspiration. In fact, people say that he was tentatively announcing the scheme of the future Liberal Government, which is to be formed by Mr. Gladstone somewhere between this and the Greek Kalends. In manner and voice Lord Frederick Cavendish is what may be called rotund, and no doubt he thundered out the idea which he had in his mind (perhaps put into his mind) with the rugged fervour that belongs to his speaking. At any rate, it may be gathered that he is prepared to follow his leader closely in any policy of destructiveness. With him was his colleague Sir Matthew Wilson, whose services in saving from the Tories at least one seat for the Northern Division of the West Riding at the last general election were made much of at this meeting, and were besides the immediate cause of his gaining a baronetcy at the moment that the late Government was scattering honorary rewards amongst its choice followers ere it passed from the seat of power.

It may or may not be remembered that two months ago Mr. Goschen was at Bath, and delivered one of a couplet of speeches which were expected of him then; but that his second outflow of eloquence was quenched in a downflow of rain. It would seem that the Liberals of Bath, who, owing to their success in three or four electoral contests which have been carried on in the borough of late, are in high spirits, desire to foregather with a Cabinet Minister; for they evidently resolved to have Mr. Goschen's lapsed speech spoken out. Albeit, as it appears, somewhat unwilling to pronounce just at present, Mr. Goschen has done as the Bath folk wanted. Probably he had no instructions from his Ministerial chief *in posse*, for he, strictly speaking, laid down no Liberal programme, and if he counselled anything it was that his political co-thinkers should "wait and hope." In fact, his speech may be described as that which he intended to deliver at his former visit to Bath, after it had been subjected to the diluting influence of the rain which then prevailed. Indeed, the fire and aggressiveness which Mr. Goschen exhibited in the penultimate days of the Session, and which caused his speeches to sound as if they were meant as specimen trials of his capacity for leadership, seem to have very much, if not altogether, subsided. In those same days of the Session another but a less member of the Government—to wit, Mr. Shaw Lefevre—also put some passion into one or two speeches which he then delivered; and now, at Reading, he has been showing how he can demean himself in the forefront of the Opposition; and really he evinced that he has more blood in him than was generally supposed.

Few men more combine gentleness, sympathy, and courtesy in private life with steady, almost stern, adherence to certain principles as a public man than Mr. Morley, who represents Bristol. The contrast between his almost dulcet private conversation and the terse, energetic, decided tone of his public speeches is very remarkable. Just at present, judging from some orations that he has been bestowing on his constituents, he is not as content as some Liberals with even a temporary Conservative régime. At any rate, he has declared that he hates Toryism now more than ever. His hating, one fancies, must be a very abstract, theoretical, and impalpable sensation, and so in effect by no means withering. As to his colleague, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, who has been with him at Bristol—unless his appearance, manner, voice, and all that outwardly appertains to him, very much belie him—he could not hate anybody or anything, even in the abstract, though probably, in a commercial sense, he might be wrath now and then at beholding a man of straw going successfully through the operation of speculative financing in the City.

About mid-Session one night there suddenly turned up out of the Conservative ranks a gentleman who, in voice, manner, volubility, and irascibility, at once suggested recollections of Sir Fretful Plagiary. He was downright pertinacious and uncompromising in regard to that which he contemptuously designated progress, and altogether he presented a good specimen of fossilised Toryism. This was Mr. Storer, who was returned at the general election for South Notts, unopposed, thus filling the place left vacant by the retirement of the veteran Mr. Barrow. He has been giving a portion of his constituents a taste of his fiery quality, and what he said was quite in keeping with the sentiments he uttered in Parliament. His particular grievance was the crotch of the Liberals as to the diffusion of education through every class, even to that of paupers, to whom he probably thinks it as applicable as to stoats or weasels or any other vermin particularly obnoxious to the bucolic feeling. Something has been recently said about the value of silent members, and it has even been advanced that reticence, if not silence, ought to be a qualification for the titular distinction of "Father of the House." Perhaps no one exhibits that quality more than Sir Henry Peek, who has lately been reminding his constituents in Mid-Surrey of his Parliamentary existence, which, during the Session, they could have only found out by a laborious study of the division-lists.

When Sir William Stirling Maxwell moved the address on the opening day of the Session, he was felicitously sarcastic on the rout of the Liberal party and the Gladstone Government. Just at this moment a change appears to have come over him, and in a speech he has been making to his electors he has been courteous, considerate, and even sympathising, towards them in no ordinary degree. By implication he almost adopted a doctrine which he quoted—that, just in proportion as a Government was pure, of good repute, able to execute its promises, and firm in the performance of them, so sure was it, in a brief period, to fall under the dislike of an ungrateful people. He held that Mr. Gladstone had taken his defeat with great dignity and good-humour, and his colleagues had imitated him in the manner and spirit in which he had acted. Could any of the warmest partisans of the late Prime Minister have said more or more kindly?—could Mr. Lowe, for instance, have said as much?

It is very seldom that one comes upon a chronicle of extra-Parliamentary utterances in Ireland, and they do not appear to excite any popular enthusiasm. This in a country where crowded and excited meetings are easily got up may look strange, but it is easily accounted for, inasmuch as these foregatherings are too formal and spiritless. Thus it has happened that Mr. Butt and Mr. Q'Shaughnessy, chief and adjutant of the Home Rulers in the House, at Limerick, the other day, had only a scant audience.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MARCHIONESS OF THOMOND.

The Most Hon. Anne, Marchioness of Thomond, died, on the 22nd inst., at 39, Grosvenor-place, aged eighty-three. Her Ladyship, who was daughter of William Flint, Esq., and sister of the late Sir Charles Flint, Knt., married, first, in 1824, Rear-Admiral Francis William Fane, a cousin of the Earl of Westmoreland; and, secondly, Jan. 5, 1847, James, third Marquis of Thomond, G.C.H., Admiral R.N., the last of the senior line of the noble house of Inchiquin. There was no issue of either of her marriages.

SIR J. BENSON.

Sir John Benson, of Montenotte, in the county of Cork, an eminent architect and civil engineer, died recently in Alexander-square, Brompton. He was born in 1812, the son of John Benson, Esq., of Collooney, in the county of Sligo. He held successively the posts of county engineer to the East Riding of the county of Cork and engineer to the Cork Harbour Commissioners, and was mainly instrumental in improving the architecture of the city of Cork. His principal work, however, was the Great Industrial Exhibition building in Dublin in 1853, at the opening of which, May 12, he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir John married, in 1849, Mary, daughter of John Smith, Esq., late of the 56th Regiment.

MR. HUGHES HUGHES.

William Hughes Hughes, Esq., F.S.A., barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Oxford and Alderman of the city of London, died at Ilkley Wells House, Yorkshire, on the 10th inst. He was born in 1792, a son of the late John Hewitt, Esq., and assumed the surname of Hughes in lieu of his patronymic at the death of his maternal grandfather, in 1825. Mr. Hughes Hughes, who was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827, sat in the House of Commons for Oxford from 1830 to 1837, and was a J.P. for Middlesex, Westminster, Oxford, and Hants, and D.L. for the last-named county, of which he was at one time High Sheriff. He was a governor of Christ's Hospital, a vice-president of the Society of Arts, and the author of an edition of De Lolme's celebrated work on the Constitution of England, with notes. Mr. Hughes married, in 1814, Maria, youngest daughter of Richard V. Field, Esq., of Brixton.

MR. T. MILLER.

Thomas Miller, author of several popular novels and other literary works, died on Sunday last, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His father was a shipowner at Gainsborough, and his mother was a woman of more than ordinary gifts and accomplishments. During a visit to London when Thomas was a child the father left his home on the morning of the Burdett riots, and was never heard of afterwards. The result was a long struggle with poverty for the widow and orphan. After a time Thomas had himself bound apprentice to a basket-maker, and thus he acquired the sobriquet which his genius afterwards made so popular. He came to London to work at his trade, and in doing so attracted the notice of Lady Blessington and other persons of literary and social distinction by the beautiful work which he offered them for sale. His higher talent for poetry was not long without recognition, for having written some verses and placed them in one of his baskets the poet sent them to the Countess of Blessington, and so good a judge as her Ladyship was not long in detecting their merit. From this dates the commencement of his career of literary success. Mr. Miller wrote upwards of fifty volumes of novels, of which the more popular were "Gideon Giles, the Roper" and "Fair Rosamond." He also wrote for this and other publications many most graceful verses. For several years he had lived the life of a recluse. A shock of paralysis, from which he never rallied, was the cause of death. Mr. Disraeli, although not able to make room for Mr. Miller on the pension list, yet was able out of some other public source to make him an allowance, but he had barely lived to receive the first quarterly instalment. He leaves two daughters unprovided for.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Jan. 10, 1874, of the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, late of No. 26, Merrion-square, Dublin, who died on July 26 last, was proved in Ireland, on the 24th ult., by the executors, Robert Gray Watson, Edward Cane, Thomas Vesey Nugent, and Robert Abraham Brewster French Brewster, the aggregate value of the personal estate in England, Ireland, and Scotland amounting to £127,369 18s. 8d., and the Irish probate was resealed at the principal registry, London, on the 16th inst. The testator gives numerous legacies to his relatives and others; his furniture, house in Merrion-square, and his house and lands at Roebuck, to his "darling" grandson, Robert Brewster French, absolutely; he devotes all the rest of his real, copyhold, and leasehold estates in strict settlement, the first tenant for life thereunder being his said grandson; the residue of his personal estate is settled upon similar trusts. Any person taking the estates under such settlement is to assume within one year the surname of Brewster. In the provision as to his funeral the testator directs that no hatbands or scarves are to be given or worn, except to the clergyman and parish clerk who shall officiate.

The will and codicil, dated April 23, 1864, and July 28 last, of Mrs. Matilda Field, late of Balham, and of Courtnay-terrace, Hove, Brighton, who died on the 20th ult., at Latchmere House, Ham, Surrey, were proved on the 17th inst. by Joshua Field, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testatrix bequeaths upon trust for her daughter, Mrs. Matilda Gladstone (wife of Thomas Hall Gladstone), and her children £10,000, and furniture to be selected by her not exceeding in value £500; to each of her sons Joshua, Sidney, and Hamilton, £15,000; to her son Telford, £25,000; upon trust for her sons Joshua, Sidney, and Hamilton, and their wives and children, £10,000 each; and there are many other legacies. The remainder of her furniture, her houses at Balham and Courtnay-terrace, and the residue of her property she leaves to her said son Joshua.

The will, dated Sept. 4, 1871, of William Landcake Coates, of Knockanally, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, who died on Sept. 11, was proved on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Arthur Coates and Arthur Webb, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The whole of the real and personal property, with the exception of a few legacies, is held in trust for the heir, W. C. Coates, now a minor.

The confirmation, dated the 25th ult., under seal of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire, of the late Dr. Livingstone, granted to Miss Agnes Livingstone, Thomas Steel Livingstone, William Oswald Livingstone, and Miss Anna Mary Livingstone, was sealed in London on the 3rd inst., the total value of the personal estate and effects of the deceased in England and Scotland being sworn under £1500. The deceased is stated to have died at Hala, Central Africa, on May 4, 1873. His description in the official documents is given as the Rev. David Livingstone, LL.D., D.C.L., African traveller.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. G.—It will, we believe, be published shortly.

A. W. R.—The award has not been made. It is a difficult matter at this time of the year to get the examiners together.

W. W.—Accept our best thanks for the contribution, which shall receive early attention.

J. G. C.—Can you give us the date at which the problem appeared?

E. F. R.—We are sorry to say it is not up to our standard. Every move is a check.

A. W. D.—It shall be examined.

STATION MASTER, HARNESSE, S. J. CLAY.—If 1. Q take R, Black replies with 1. B to Q B 2nd.

ETONIAN.—1. White plays 2. Kt to Q 7th, and mates next move. 2. The solution will not do.

W. G. WOOD, TRIAL, INAGH, A. B. C., and OXONIAN.—See the author's solution.

S. H. and A. S.—Accept our best thanks for the contributions.

B.—The first solution is wrong, the second is right.

DR. G. THOMPSON.—The solution of Problem No. 1599 is incorrect.

F. G. H.—The problem shall be examined.

SPRING-STREET.—Your opponent is wrong. Taking a Pawn en passant of course constitutes a move.

RICHARD CARTER.—Place the capturing Pawn on the vacant square. What else would you do with it?

S. D. G.—White answers with R to K 7th (ch), and mates next move.

G. H. V. and TARDUNOR.—Quite correct.

PROBLEM No. 1600.—Additional correct solutions received from S. F. R., Bolus, W. G. D., J. Bancroft, E. F. R., W. S. B., C. D. H., J. Pooley, C. S. H., T. W. of Canterbury, M. Clare, Miss Jane D., Emile F., North London Chess Club, Not Philidor, Ben Rhydding, Sally, Dr. G. Thompson, E. F. R.

PROBLEM No. 1601.—Correct solutions received from S. J. G. F., Miss Jane D., J. M. C., J. G. O., H. Schleuniger, C. A. M. F., Olive Crookley.

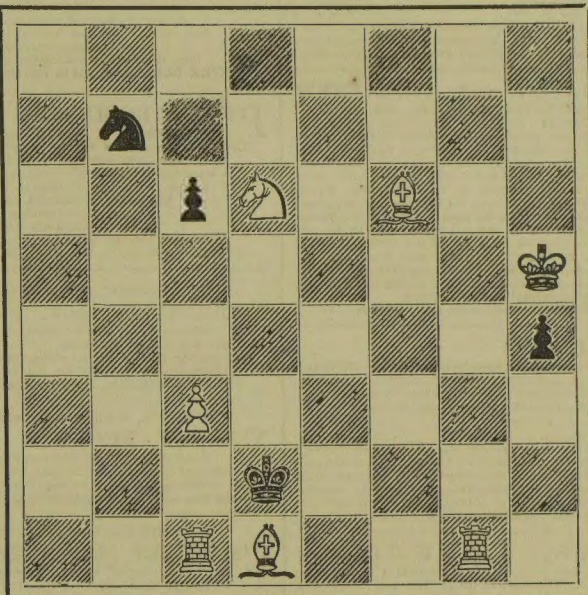
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1600.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 4th Anything. 2. Q or Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 1602.

By Mr. L. J. N. DAMEGDE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following Games were recently played by correspondence between the Chess Clubs of Augusta and Columbia.

GAME I.

(Queen's Bishop's Pawn's Opening.)

WHITE (Aug.)	BLACK (Col.)	WHITE (Aug.)	BLACK (Col.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
Black may also move 3. Kt to K B 3rd and 3. P to K B 4th; but, lately, an opinion appears to be gaining ground that the move in the text is the strongest reply.			
4. B to Q Kt 5th	P takes P	4. B to Q Kt 5th	P takes P
5. Kt takes K P	Q to Q 4th	5. Kt takes K P	Q to Q 4th
6. B takes Kt (ch)		6. B takes Kt (ch)	
Very inferior to the usual move at this point—6. Q to R 4th.			
7. Kt to K Kt 4th	P takes B	7. Kt to K Kt 4th	P takes B
8. Kt to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	8. Kt to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
9. Q to R 4th	P to Q 2nd	9. Q to R 4th	P to Q 2nd
10. Castles	P to Q 3rd	10. Castles	P to Q 3rd
11. P to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	11. P to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd
12. Q to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	12. Q to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th
This is a mere flash in the pan. They should have played 12. P to K R 4th, which, if we mistake not, would have won the game in a few moves.			
13. Kt to K Kt 2nd	P to K B 6th	13. Kt to K Kt 2nd	P to K B 6th
14. P to Q 3rd	Q to K R 4th	14. P to Q 3rd	Q to K R 4th
If 14. Q to Q 4th, White might have replied safely with 15. Kt to K 3rd.			
15. Kt to K sq	Castles	15. Kt to K sq	Castles
A very bad move.			
16. B to K 3rd	B to K R 6th	16. B to K 3rd	B to K R 6th
17. P takes P	B takes R	17. P takes P	B takes R
18. Q takes B	Kt to K Kt 5th	18. Q takes B	Kt to K Kt 5th
This move appears to have been based on a misapprehension; but it does not say much for the foresight of the Columbia players.			
19. Kt takes P	K R to B sq	19. Kt takes P	K R to B sq
20. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B takes K Kt P	20. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B takes K Kt P
21. Q to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	21. Q to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
22. R P takes B	Kt takes B	22. R P takes B	Kt takes B
23. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	and Black resign.	23. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	and Black resign.

GAME II.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Col.)	BLACK (Aug.)	WHITE (Col.)	BLACK (Aug.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	P to Kt 5th	4. B to Q B 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Castles	P takes Kt	5. Castles	P takes Kt
6. Q takes P	Q to K B 3rd	6. Q takes P	Q to K B 3rd
7. P to K 5th	Q takes P	7. P to K 5th	Q takes P
8. P to Q 3rd	B to K R 3rd	8. P to Q 3rd	B to K R 3rd
9. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	9. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
This is now acknowledged to be very inferior to 10. Kt to Q B 3rd.			
11. Q R to K sq	Q to K B 4th	11. Q R to K sq	Q to K B 4th
A move first suggested by Mr. Paulsen in connection with 10. Kt to Q B 3rd. It cannot be played with the same advantage after 10. P to Q B 3rd.			
12. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q B 4th (ch)	12. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
13. K to R sq	P to Q 4th	13. K to R sq	P to Q 4th
14. Q to K 5th		14. Q to K 5th	
From this point Black play very well.			
19. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	19. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
20. Kt to Q R 4th	B to K 4th	20. Kt to Q R 4th	B to K 4th
21. R to K sq	P to K B 3rd	21. R to K sq	P to K B 3rd
22. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 5th	22. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 5th
23. B to K R 6th	B takes Q P	23. B to K R 6th	B takes Q P
24. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	24. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd
25. P to Q B 4th	Q R to K sq	25. P to Q B 4th	Q R to K sq
26. R to K B sq	B to K 6th, and	26. R to K B sq	B to K 6th, and
White abandoned the game.			

SYNOPSIS OF THE CHESS OPENINGS. By W. COOK. (W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.)—To beginners, and others about to commence a study of the openings, we can cordially recommend this little work. The author is a careful compiler, and has given the leading moves of the various openings, together with the latest "lights" thereon, in a tabular form of notation, which strikes us as being at once both simple and concise, and a great improvement on the method generally employed. The whole is illustrated by games actually played, which have evidently been selected for their brevity and elegance.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON V. BERMUNDSEY CLUB.—A match took place on Friday evening, Oct. 23, at the City of London Chess Rooms, between twelve members of the City of London Chess Club and twelve of the Bermundsey Chess Club, the former club giving a knight in each game, with the following result:—City of London Club—Mr. Steinitz, 1; Mr. Zukertort, 1; Mr. Bird, 0; Mr. Blackburne, 1; Mr. Boden, 0; Mr. Macdonnell, 1; Mr. De Vere, 1; Mr. Lowenthal, 1; Mr. Potter, 1; Mr. Hoffer, 1; Mr. Lord, 1; Dr. Ballard, 0; total won, 9. Bermundsey Club—Mr. Huttley, 0; Mr. Beardsell, 0; Mr. Watts, 1; Mr. Dawkins, 0; Mr. Dredge, 1; Mr. Monk, 0; Mr. Powell, 0; Mr. Winyatt, 0; Mr. Cooper, 0; Mr. Barker, 0; Mr. Hutchinson, 0; Mr. Holeman, 1; total, 3.

The first turf of a people's park for the city of Limerick was turned, on Monday, by the Mayor, who had been presented with a silver spade for the occasion. The park will be ten acres in extent, given by the Earl of Limerick.

THE END OF THE EXHIBITION.

Long corridors with hardly anyone in them; machines and models in which an occasional swell took a dim and languid interest; exhibitions of harness or pottery, chocolate or mustard, each attractive only to a small and special class—except, perhaps, the "sweets" around which children of all ages gathered with affectionate interest; galleries of pictures, nine out of ten of which were dismissed with a *blase* "seen it before, my dear—at the Academy, some years ago," by critical dowagers, who this year were only restrained by the wonderful lace (which certainly moved all women, old and young, to genuine enthusiasm) from joining in the verdict of the hapless stray guardsmen, who having "done" the place for the first time and the last (well under an hour and a half) solemnly pronounced the "whole affair jolly slow, don't you know!"

Such was the International Exhibition of this summer and last year, so few and uninterested its visitors. The admission was only a shilling, and yet neither rich nor poor were attracted. Every class pronounced it a failure; and it was, indeed, the most depressing of places—not, as far as one could see, from any particular fault of its own, but simply because the public did not and would not come to it; if there is one thing drearier than all others it is a very big place with very few people in it.

Unquestionably, the annual exhibition had failed, and this year was to be its last; so it was determined to close its career by giving it up for two months to the poorer classes at a rate, on three days in the week, which should really, as the advertisements say, be "within the reach of the humblest pocket." On Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, then, from Sept. 1 till the middle of October, the charge for admission was threepence, and during the last fortnight it has been only one penny. The latter price, considering that the Exhibition is not situated in a densely populated part of the town, is probably too low to pay the expenses of such a place, even though it proved a sufficient attraction entirely to counterbalance the want of novelty and the reputation for dullness which have unfortunately come to be regarded as characteristic of the place; but three or four threepenny days in the week, well attended, might, we believe, make a real financial success of the affair. The penny post and the profits made on third-class and excursion trains have gradually proved even to boards of directors that reasonably low prices pay better than high ones, and that twenty poor customers are better than one rich one; and these threepenny days were a welcome change from the five-shilling Saturdays of the "Fifty-One" Exhibition. What has become the real holiday of the week was now given to the workman who needed it, instead of to the "golden youth" who had not only the other five days to spare, but so many other fashionable lounges entirely their own—the Crystal Palace particularly, with its half-crown entrance fee, virtually closed to the working classes on Saturdays.

The only question was, would not the threepenny public prefer amusement of a stronger and coarser kind—a baby-show at the North Woolwich Gardens, a "happy day" down the river, anything giving promise of a "lark," or even a "row"—to an afternoon really, it would seem to the Upper Ten, more useful than enjoyable, spent among machinery and models, with pictures and music "which of course the poor things could not understand"?

A visit to Kensington on any Saturday during the last two months would sufficiently have answered this question—might even have aroused some feeling of shame in its asker. Crowded with people decently dressed, thoroughly courteous and well-behaved, and deeply interested in nearly all they saw, the Exhibition was a different place—bright, amusing, interesting, a success instead of a failure. Throughout the long galleries, empty, or with but very few uninterested occupants of yore, hardly a machine could now be found that was not being inspected, perhaps by two workmen, perhaps by twenty, evidently competent to appreciate its merits, and improving themselves more in the thorough enjoyment of their holiday than in the drudgery of the whole week's work; steam-engines, stoves and kitcheners, printing-machines, and terra-cotta chimney-pots, all had admirers and critics, all were wondered at, or discussed, or briefly and pithily described to wives and children.

But it was not merely thus directly that the visitors to the International improved themselves—the whole place was evidently an unprecedented delight, a fairy palace, to most of them. It is difficult to people accustomed to such sights and to picturesque and well-furnished homes to imagine what a beauty, what a charm of novelty and contrast, such a building as that of the Exhibition, with its lofty corridors, its hanging curtains, its banners, its handsome furniture, its silks and laces—above all, with the charming view of the gardens and the Albert Hall from its balconies—affords to the starved eyes of an East-End operative, accustomed to dingy alleys and squalid rooms. Men, women, and children (for the workman, unlike the "swell," nearly always gives his children a share in his enjoyments), all were genuinely happy and interested—the machinery was, of course, the great attraction, but the pictures were by no means neglected; though it need hardly be said that the sober Constables and Cotmans were almost entirely eclipsed by the more bright and showy modern pictures—indeed, the different class of the visitors to the room devoted to the older English masters was very noticeable.

The material good done by a day at such a place—even omitting (if that were possible) the innocent and healthy pleasure given to so many hundred people sorely in want of it—is absolutely incalculable; and it seems a thousand pities to let these opportunities of instruction and enjoyment end with this year. The annual International Exhibition has, it seems, been a failure as a shilling show; few people went, and they profited little by it, nor did they belong to the class to whom such profit is of the most importance. Let it be tried another year as a threepenny one; not necessarily threepence on every day in the week, but certainly on Saturdays and two or three other days; and, even if it be not a money success (though, with proper management, it might surely be made even that—eleven thousand people visited it last Saturday), it will be worth a good deal more to the nation than a few thousand pounds—than many thousands.

It may be said that Saturday is the only day on which it would be well filled, as it is the only day the ordinary mechanic can leave his work before (at the earliest) five o'clock; and there is some truth in this; although on a threepenny Tuesday when we were there the place was very full. Surely, however, there could be no harm in keeping the Exhibition open till, say, eight o'clock during the lighter months; in Edinburgh the museum is open in the evening, winter and summer, without, I believe, any particularly evil results; and to the London workman such a place, where he might have his tea (at, I hope, a reasonable tariff) and was not treated as a naughty child in the matter of liquor, would be a real boon during the bright summer evenings. It may be said that this would spoil the place for richer people; but, in the first place, a national building should be for the benefit of the many rather than of the few; and, in the second, the higher classes have as yet shown no particular desire to avail themselves, either for instruction or amusement, of our annual International Exhibition.

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NOTICE.—MAPLE and CO.'S NEW SHOW-ROOMS, entirely for the display of FAMILY LINENS, are now completed. Families requiring Household Linens should inspect this Stock, get patterns, wash, and compare. Superiority of make will be the best recommendation. Damask Tablecloths, 3 yards long, 11s. 9d. each. Napkins to match, 8s. 9d. per dozen. Tablecloths, 3½ yards long, 13s. 9d.; 4 yards long, 14s.; 5 yards long, 15s. 9d. each. Stout useful Tablecloths, from 2s. 4d.; 2 yards long, 5s. 6d.; 2½ yards long, 6s. 6d. each. Wide Linen Sheet, 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each. Fine and useful, 3s. 6d. Huckabacks, Glass Cloths, and every description of Linen. Patterns sent on giving a description of what is likely to be required.
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MAPLE and CO. supply every description of Household Linen to Families, Hotels, Clubs, and large consumers at wholesale prices. Samples sent on giving description of the sort of goods required.
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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s. per Dozen.
Of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants. Wholesale and Export of the Manufacturers.—Hooper and Company, 7, Pall-mall East, London.

M'CALL'S CELEBRATED PAYSANDU OX TONGUES, in Tins, can now be had of respectable Grocers and Provision Merchants in the United Kingdom.

IMPROVED and ECONOMIC COOKERY.
USE LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Tee, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households where fairly tried.—Caution. Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

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MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.
TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA, invite comparison of it with any other Cocoa for purity, fine aroma, sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power, easiness of digestion, and especially High Delicious Flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.
The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in tinned packets only, by all Grocers.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.
The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"The Caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hasall.
Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed All Cocoa with the excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER. Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. Samples free by post.
H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shail by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—See article in the Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in packets (in tins for abroad), labelled, JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Thredneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.
Works, Euston-road and Camden Town, London.
New York (U.S.): Boerke and Telf: Boston: Olin Clapp.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jubes, for Throat Irritation.

FRAGRANT SOAP.
The celebrated "UNITED SERVICE" TABLET is famed for its delightful fragrance and beneficial effect on the skin.
Manufactured by J. C. and J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-Fitting Candles. Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and others.
Use no other. See name on each Tablet.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR PRESENT FASHION.

POPLIN DES IRLANDE.
The best-wearing material made, being comprised entirely of Silk Cashmere.
Price 3s. 6d. the Dress of 14 yards (extra width); or any length cut at 5s. 9d. per yard.
Assorted in 48 New shades. Patterns on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

VELVET DRESSES.
PETER ROBINSON is now Selling a Continental Stock of Coloured Silk Velvets, at 5s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. per yard, each quality being 2s. per yard under price.
Patterns free.
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A NEW COLLECTION OF FOREIGN SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON has received from France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland the first deliveries of SILKS made specially for this Autumn, in various qualities, prices from 2s. 6d. to 10s. the Dress. Each quality, assorted with 100 new shades, will be found cheaper than at any previous time.
No. 1.—Drap de Lyon, a beautiful bright Silk, assorted with all the new colours, 2s. 6d. the Dress.
No. 2.—Pout de Soie de Milano, a magnificent rich Silk, assorted in 100 new shades, 6s. 6d. per yard; any length cut. This Silk is of Italian manufacture, and is decidedly the richest quality ever shown at the price.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
The Stock is now complete, comprising every novelty suitable for the Autumn Season, in Velvets richly trimmed with Fur, Silks lined and trimmed with Fur, Cashmere lined and trimmed Fur.
The New "Metallene" Silk in various shapes, and a beautiful variety of Cloth Jackets, silk in material, shape, and trimming. Illustrations are being prepared on separate sheets, and will be forwarded on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS.
PETER ROBINSON'S Stock of the Richest Russian Fur Seal Jackets and Mantles, comprising several new and beautiful shapes, is now complete, and will be found amply to repay the trouble of inspection. Ladies will find a great advantage in purchasing early, as the prices are sure to advance.
Always a choice of some hundreds in stock.
Seal Jackets trimmed Beaver, Otter, Skunk, Lynx, and other furs, from 15s. to 40s.
Seal Jackets trimmed Sable, 40s. and upwards.
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PETER ROBINSON'S WATERPROOF OXFORD MANTLES. (STREET).
These Mantles are now well known and thoroughly established as a most useful and indispensable article.
A large and well-assorted Stock is always kept ready, and comprises all the novelties in Shape and Material.
The prices for Mantles, full and ample, vary from 1 guinea to 3 guineas, and are perfectly waterproof.
Illustrated Manual of Fashion, post-free on application.
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The "Leather" Make of Reversible (Registered) YOKOHAMA SILK, for Autumn Dresses (Registered), in White, Black, and all new Colours, 46 in. wide, 38s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the Dress.
Best Quality Plain Japanese Silks, all colours, 2s. 1d. per yard.
Being made expressly for, can be obtained only from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL NEW COLOURS.
VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS.
Beautifully soft and rich, and very wide, specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Polonaises, Jackets, &c. This charming fabric can be had from 1s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON.
CASHMERE MERINOES, very wide and fine in quality, remarkably soft and full to the touch. In richness and variety of Colour never before equalled. All Shades, 37s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.
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FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER DRESSES.
HOMESPUN SERGES, WOOL POPLINS, Terry Silk Poplins, Drap d'Italie, Satine Cloths, Fine Merinoes, &c.
A large collection of the above, specially prepared for this month, in every fashionable colour, 14s. 6d. to 42s. the Dress. Patterns free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

NOW READY—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRAP DES DAMES, CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
Homespun Cashmeres, Melted Cloths, &c.
All Wool, beautifully soft, very wide, and in every possible shade and mixture of colour.
12s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns of all the above free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, and GREENADINE MADE BALL and WEDDING DRESSES.
Specially prepared for the Season, several Thousand Elegant Robes, in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s.
The "Belle," a most charming Dress, with ample Train, profusely trimmed with furbes, ruchings, &c., one guinea, a substantial box included.
The New Engravings of all the latest Novelties sent post-free. All orders for one or any number of Dresses dispatched same day as received.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford street, London, W.

MADE, TRAVELLING, OR WALKING COSTUME.
THE "CHAMOUI," 29s. 6d. (Homespun).
This charming and very useful Costume includes an elegant Polonaise and ample skirt; can be had in Grey, Browns, Drabs, and all the new Heavier Mixtures, made ready for wear of the new "Cambrion" Homespun.
Several hundred always in stock at the above very moderate price. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, London, W.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.
LADIES' MADE COSTUMES.
An unusually large collection, in every description of fabric suitable to the present season, including Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, &c., the Boulogne Serge, ready for wear, 45s. 6d. each.
All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models. Illustrations of Fashion post-free on application.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

HOMESPUNS for COSTUMES, Sealskins, Astrakans, Polarfurs, Dogskins, Beavers, Pilots, Elysians, and other Materials for Ladies' Jackets, &c.; also, every class of Woolen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, at very moderate prices. For Cash only.—CHARLES MEETING and CO., Woolen Warehouse, Holborn-circus.

SEALSKIN JACKETS.
Messrs. DEBENHAM and FREEBODY invite the attention of their Customers and the Public to an important STOCK of SEALSKIN JACKETS, which they are now offering 15 per cent lower than last year's prices.
Size—22 inches (back), from £8 10 0 to £17 0 0
" 24 " " " 10 0 0 " 20 0 0
" 26 " " " 12 0 0 " 22 0 0
" 28 " " " 14 10 0 " 24 0 0
The Bulk of this Stock consists of Jackets in Rich Qualities, from £15 to £25.—Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-st. and Welbeck-st.
Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinens, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters the latest Linens, Laces, Madras Works, Louche, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.
Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. J. W. LOCKITT and CO., of 58 and 59, St. Paul's-churchyard, have now completed their new Price-Lists of Ladies' and Children's Outfits, Baby Linens, &c., and of all the newest things in Autumn Goods, which will be forwarded post-free on application.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful, and inexpensive Black Dress Material (allike on both sides), pronounced to be the best yet introduced.
£1 5s. 6d. the Full Gown-Piece.
Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s., for 14 yards (Dego's), any length cut.
For a Sample Pattern send to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON has made a Large Purchase in Lyons of BLACK SILKS, which are fully 20 per cent under former prices. They vary from 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. He will be happy to forward patterns on application to his MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

THE ROTONDE, in Cashmere, Fur Lined, from 6s.
The Paletot, in Silk, Fur Lined, from 7s.
Russian Seal Fur Jackets, from 8s. to 25s.
[At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, W.]

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES IN CORRECT TASTE.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, Trimmed Cape, from 42s. to 5s.
MANTLES, entirely New Shapes, Trimmed Cape, from 2s. to the richest qualities.
At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

DRESSMAKING AT REDUCED RATES.
STATED CHARGES.
At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

BLACK CRAPE.—PETER ROBINSON is now selling Black Crape—the best value that has been offered for some years.
A special quality finished to stand the rain, at 7s. 11d., wide width, worth 9s. 6d.; and many other prices equally cheap.
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

HOMESPUNS, A KIND OF SOFT WOOLLEN SERGE, VERY SUITABLE FOR AUTUMN OR WINTER COSTUMES, in Black and every shade of Grey.
28 inches wide, from .. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
54 " " " " 4s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.
Apply for Patterns apply to PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

A DOUBLE WHITE WELTED AND TWO BUTTONED BLACK KID GLOVE for 3s. 6d., or Six Pairs for 20s.
Having succeeded in making arrangements for the manufacture of this Grenoble Glove, we can now supply it at the above price.
PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS.
Pure dye, not liable to cut or grease.
Patterns and Price List forwarded to the country, or abroad.
Any length cut. Pieces wholesale price, G. and J. B. Hilditch (late of Ludgate-hill).
Silk Manufacturers and Merchants (Established 1760), 11 and 12, Chesapeake, London.

SILK VELVET DRESSES.—These highly-prized Elegances, hitherto limited to the few, are now, by reason of their being so cheap, within reach of the many; and Messrs. JAY invite Purchasers to inspect a large Assortment imported by themselves from Lyons, at a very low price.
JAYS.

L'ENVELOPE RUSSE.
Messrs. JAY have a large Stock of these Light and New Fashionable Fur-lined Wraps, at prices varying from 5s. each and upwards. They can also offer a Selection of Fur and Feather Trimmings of every description, both in sets and by the yard.
JAYS.

NON-CRUSHING TULLE.—Evening Dress.—Messrs. JAY have already made up some new Dresses of Tulle, which will neither crease in a carriage nor the ball-room. Their articles are daily sending new designs, some of which are most novel and effective.
JAYS.

ARMURE CANEVASSEE.—Specialite Drap acier.—To be had only at Messrs. JAYS.—Light, warm, and folding beautifully. It makes an elegant Costume. It is in various shades of Grey, Navy Blue, or Black.
JAYS.

PATTERNS of NEW FRENCH MATERIALS sent free on application.
Messrs. JAY beg to assure the Public that they have never been better supplied with AUTUMN and WINTER MANUFACTURED NOVELTIES, and they are glad to announce that all Woolen Textures are cheaper than they have been for years past.
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LE MONDE ILLUSTRE, a French Journal, with a Print of Fashionable Costumes, may be had, gratis, on application.
JAYS.

LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, Regent-street, W.

WINTER DRESSES EXTRAORDINARY.
A large lot of WOOL HOMESPUNS, bought extremely cheap, now selling at 73d. per yard. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED COATS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS in every variety of shape and colour are supplied by the original makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 27, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices on application.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.
T. VENABLES and SONS, 103, 104, 105, Whitechapel, E., and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16, Commercial-street.

MEMBERS of CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES and Country Residents should, before making Purchases, write for Patterns of any of the following articles, which will be forwarded free to any part of the kingdom.
CARPETS, Damasks, Cretonnes, Silks, Velvets, Japanese Silks, Irish Poplins